INSURANCE
No Statistics Has Arrived Like Insurance during last 18 Years
I I

REGD. NO. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Indian companies Are Able to absorb double and treble the business of 1929.
I I

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XIX NO. 72- BOMBAY FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

Delegates To R. T. Conference Must Go With "Restricted Mandate"

GANDHIJI'S PLAN OF GETTING "ESSENCE OF INDEPENDENCE"

Bhagat Singh Resolution To Come Up First Before Congress

GANDHIJI ON "DIGNIFIED WAY OF RED SHIRTS"

NO EQUALITY OF TRADING RIGHTS TO NON-NATIONALS

KARACHI, March 26.

A deputation of Indian merchants of Karachi representing Buyers' and Shippers' Chambers and Indian Merchants' Association led by Mr. Jamshed Mehta waited on the Congress Working Committee this morning, in connection with the demand of British Commercial interests for equality of trading rights with Indians.

Mr. Jamshed Mehta urged that the insistent demand of British vested interests for equality of trading rights, as set forth in clause 14 of minorities Sub-Committee Report of Indian Round Table Conference was unacceptable to Indian commercial community, as it would mean mortgaging away the whole economic and industrial future of India and requested Gandhiji and the Congress to see that that demand was not conceded when subsequent discussions on constitution take place.

NO EQUALITY OF TREATMENT

Gandhiji who replied on behalf of the Working Committee stated that the Congress needed no urge in that connection and would take all possible steps to get the clause about the equality of trading rights totally rescinded. The Congress, he added felt even more strongly on the question than the merchants themselves and would certainly go further than the demand put forward by the deputationists in safeguarding Indian interests.

QUITE UNEQUAL

Gandhiji compared the "demand for equality of the powerful British commercial community with Indians, as a demand on behalf of an elephant to be on equal plane with an ant." Gandhiji said he had dealt with the question in "Young India" in connection with a letter addressed by Mr. Walchand Hirachand regarding the interview a Bombay merchant had with him. Gandhiji said it, however, was not possible nor politic to exaggerate the power of Congress as was seen in the case of Bhagat Singh and his comrades whose execution the Congress has been helpless to prevent, despite their best efforts.

UNACCEPTABLE TO CONGRESS

But on behalf of the Congress he wanted to assure the deputationists that whether it was Dominion Status, or anything else any constitution which impaired in any way the right of the future Indian Parliament to discriminate against non-nationals, whenever necessary as in the national interest, was worthless and would not be acceptable to the Congress. Gandhiji added that the assurance was a pledge. On his part he urged the Indian Mercantile community to play a greater part in national struggle than what they had hitherto done and suggested them to treat the poorer sections of the people, including labourers and untouchables as their own kith and kin.

ATTITUDE UNCHANGED

So far as he could see, young men did not intend to do any violence to him. Gandhiji reiterated that his personal position remained unchanged, despite provocations of intense character. "Government has made a first-class blunder in carrying out the executions. It has done its utmost to place in jeopardy the truce, but I am hoping, in spite of it that the national will will abide by its terms."

OFFER HIS OWN LIFE

Replying to a question Gandhiji declared, if a settlement be rejected by the Congress, he could not contemplate any such tragedy, unless it faced him. He further added in answer to another querry "I will gladly surrender my life to save the life of Bhagat Singh or any other revolutionary, because I would then feel certain that that act would convert the cult of "bloody revolution" and that would have put the finishing touch to my mission."

DIVIDE AND RULE POLICY

Question: don't you think the executions were deliberately planned to divide the Satyagrahi sheep and revolutionary goats?

Answer: "I should be unwilling to believe it, without unimpeachable evidence before me.

ESSENCE OF INDEPENDENCE.

Regarding the Congress mandate to the Congress Delegates to the Round Table Conference Gandhiji said he would ask for a restricted mandate, regarding the essence of Independence.

Gandhiji was for abolition of capital punishment in all countries and regarded murder as a kind of acute disease, which needed reformation.

"Assuming the Indian National Government were in power and an Assistant Superintendent of Police was murdered, would you hang the murderer?

Gandhiji: No. I would not hang any murderer. Death sentences must be abolished under Swaraj."

COMMUNAL SETTLEMENT.

Questioned about inter-communal settlement Gandhiji said peace parleys were still in progress and would be resumed on his return to Delhi. He, however, could not say if he would go to London if a communal settlement was not reached.

When asked whether he would agree to the British Government acting as mediators Gandhiji said "I should feel the greatest humiliation to refer a domestic matter to the British Government for arbitration. I should have no heart left in me to press for our national demands.

VENUE OF R. T. C.

Referring to the venue for the Round Table Conference, Gandhiji said the Conference was not sitting as arbitrators, but would sit at the Round Table in order to take notes and arrive at an agreed solution. If they were to do that the venue was most decidedly either England or India or better still both, because then the chief actors would be affecting two nations and in turn would be affected by national opinion.

ENGLISH ATMOSPHERE.

He attached the greatest importance to retaining the world opinion on their side.

Replying to another question

(Continued on page 5.)

MAHATMA EXPOUNDS GANDHISM

—:o:—

"Govt. Of Peace And Love."

APPEALS YOUNG MEN TO EMBRACE NON-VIOLENCE.

KARACHI, March 26.

"The Congress is meeting today under the shadow of a great tragedy of the Lahore executions," said Pandit Jawaharlal while addressing a mass meeting in the Congress pandal this afternoon.

Pandit Jawaharlal said year ago they unfurled the flag of Independence at Lahore and did a great many things during the last year to achieve that ideal. Their task still remains unfinished.

The execution of Bhagat Singh, however, was a matter of both grief and pride for them. But he could not say how many Bhagat Singhs they would have to sacrifice before India achieved her freedom.

GANDHIJI ADDRESSES "RED SHIRTS".

Mahatma Gandhi addressing the meeting referred to the "Red Shirts" demonstration yesterday and said that the action of the young men did not anger him but on the other hand he was pleased with the dignified way they have behaved towards him. They might have done worse, they might have killed him for which none required premidiated plan. "But none can harm me as long as God wills that I should serve India. But the moment my day comes none, even the cleverest doctors, could not save me."

WHAT IS GANDHISM.

Proceeding Gandhiji said that their struggle was based on truth and righteousness and they must advance on that basis alone. In short, this was Gandhism which young men shouted down yesterday. Gandhiji said that his death or of all those who believed in Gandhism could not kill Gandhism which was the cult of non-violence and love. On the other hand it was through non-violence that India could show the fight of the last year which attracted thousands of men, women and children in the fray. This would be impossible under violence and he appealed to young men to come out and embrace his creed.

APPEAL TO YOUNG MEN.

Proceeding, Gandhiji said that if young men tried to make work at the Congress session impossible they could not bring back Bhagat Singh. On their hand they would retard the progress of the country. I aspire for Swaraj—'Ram-raj' or government of peace and love—which alone could be achieved through non-violence. This is my only dream.

HIS FOND DREAM.

I live, I eat, I walk, I speak and I move for that dream alone. But the day my inner voice tells me country has no longer any need for me I retire. The day I am convinced that people have refused to respond to my call I will starve myself to death.

PLIGHT OF RYOTS IN N. KANARA

—:o:—

Unable To Pay Land Revenue

ATTACHMENTS AND AUCTIONS OF PROPERTY

(From Our Correspondent).

SIDDAPUR March 25.

The peasants in Siddapur Taluka, North Kanara are unable to pay revenue to the Government. Repression is in full swing. Forty properties were attached and more are being attached every day. Houses are dug to find out property at Hostot. The second auction of property took place on the 23rd inst. at Itg village. No outsider came for the bidding. Patels bought armed police to threaten the villagers to pay up. The plight of the villagers is very miserable. All applications to the Government for relief are in vain. Attachments are galore at Sirsi Siddapur Taluka. There is acute economic distress among the ryots who are unable to pay land revenue. There were 30 attachments in a fortnight in Siddapur. Additional police and Circle Inspectors are engaged. Government servants are bidding at auctions.

Congress Nagar Tragedy

—:o:—

DOCTOR SUFFOCATED TO DEATH

KARACHI, Mar. 26.

Dr. Choithram Vashindas, a retired doctor from Hyderabad, Sind was suffocated to death in a crush following this evening's meeting in the Congress ground where Gandhiji spoke for nearly an hour. Thousands of men, women and children packed the open air Stadium and listened to Gandhi with rapt attention but at the end of the meeting there was a rush for exits in which many women and children received injuries.—A. P. Special.

THARRAWADDY ACTIVE AGAIN

—:o:—

Military And Police Mobilising

22 PERSONS KILLED.

RANGOON, March 26.

Reports from Tharrawady District state that rebels have renewed sporadic and spasmodic activities recently, attacking police patrol posts, committing dacoities which are increasing in number as a result of which Government forces, military and police have been reinforced. Stray clashes between Government forces and rebels are becoming more frequent recently.

A few days ago Mr. Peacock, Deputy Conservator of Forests received a dah cut on his head and he is now lying in his hospital.—A. P.

NO POLICE CASUALTIES BUT HEAVY LOSS TO REBELS"

—:o:—

RANGOON, March 26.

An official report says that Kimpadi Police outpost in East Okkan in Insein District was for the third time attacked by about sixty-five rebels yesterday morning when the police drove the rebels off, killing four wounding four and capturing one gun and other weapons. The police suffered no casualties. While the attack was proceeding Dr. Aiyar, Insein District Medical Officer, with a party of police arrived there by motor car and on his way back later, his party was ambushed on the road and Dr. Aiyar was wounded on the head seriously.

22 "REBELS" KILLED.

The police killed two rebels, wounded others and finally drove them away. At the same time a force of fifteen Punjabis and police under Captain Conner while out searching in the jungle close by found a rebel camp where they killed twentytwo rebels captured seven wounded men and recovered a gun without any casualties among the police or the Punjabis. A large quantity of stores in the rebel camps was destroyed.—A. P.

Police Raid Newspaper Office In Lahore

—:o:—

LAHORE, March 26.

The office of the "Vir Bharat" was raided by the Police who removed certain copies of that paper.—A. P.

Canberra.—Followers of Mr. Lang again saved the Commonwealth Government to-day when the Theodore's Fiduciary Notes Bill passed second reading by 34 votes to 20. The minority included Mr. Fenton, former Acting Prime Minister.—Reuter.

POLICE INSPECTOR SAVED BY CONGRESSMEN

—:o:—

Judge Pulls Up Prosecutor Pradhan

INSPECTOR PATIL TO STAND 12-HOUR CROSS-EXAMINATION IN CHIRNER CASE

At the resumed hearing of the Chirner Firing Case before Mr. B. N. Sanjana Sessions Judge at Thana on Thursday Mr. R. D. Patil, the Police Inspector of Panvel, and officer in charge of the "Police Bandobast" on the day of Satyagraha at Chirner was examined for the prosecution.

In the course of his evidence Mr. Patil stated that when he came down the hill and there was a rush and stones and wood pieces were hurled at the Police, a Congress volunteer by name Thorave clasped his hands round Mr. Patil and took him to a bush under which he and other persons took shelter.

HOW PATIL WAS SAVED

Mr. Patil further stated that Mr. Gupte an accused in the case was trying to pacify the excited crowd. Gupte accompanied the witness to Chirner where he took his meals at the place of another accused Powle. There was no conveyance available. Gupte sent for it and they got the car of Bhau Sahib Puranik from Panvel and the witness reached Panvel accompanied by Mr. Gupte and Mr. Vedak, two accused in the case.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR PULLED UP

The judge again disallowed on Thursday a prosecution exhibit the complaint filed by Mr. Patil on September 26 before Sub-Inspector Savant at Chirner. The judge warned the Public Prosecutor that as a public servant it was his duty to see that he did not produce evidence of a doubtful nature.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF SUB-INSPECTOR

When hearing was resumed Sub-Inspector Namdev Ganpat Savant was further cross-examined.

Replying to Mr. B. R. Damle the witness said that he filed the first information in regard to the deaths of the persons whose dead bodies he found believing that they were murdered and did not file information about other persons thinking that they died of accident. On September 28, some people came from Bombay with Ambulance cars. Witness did not know if those people had been to the forest.

Question:—Did they want to see the dead bodies you had in your possession?

Answer:—I do not remember.

WHY HE SUPERSEDED PATIL

Replying to the questions of Mr. Khankar the foreman of jury witness stated that though Mr. R. D. Patil was his superior he (the witness) undertook the investigation on his own initiative. To his knowledge C. I. D. people did not come to Chirner to investigate matter.

Question: Can you tell how many members of the public were injured on the occasion and what arrangements were made for them?

Answer:—Panchnamas were made about the injured members of the public, but I cannot tell their exact number unless I see the papers. The wounded persons were taken to Bombay by the Congress workers.

JUDGE'S CAUTION

Ramchandra Daulatro Patil the Police Inspector of Panvel then stepped into the witness box. The Judge informed the witness that probably he would have to be in the witness box for about 12 hours and if he felt exhausted he should inform the court and he would be given a chair.

The witness stated that he started with his party and the nine persons whom they had arrested to go down. On his way he felt exhausted and as he was perspiring he took out his belt and revolver and handed it over to his orderly Shantaram. The revolver was charged with six cartridges. His orderly Shantaram carried for him 19 more cartridges in his haversack. As he was going down he saw a crowd of people about 100 to 200 in number coming up the hill. They were raising shouts of "Jangalka Kalda Toddiya" "Inqilab Zindabad" and "Gandhi Maharaj-ki-Jai." As the crowd came close to the Police party the witness asked his men to handcuff the arrested persons, as he apprehended that otherwise they would get mixed with the crowd. Consequently eight persons were handcuffed with four pairs of handcuffs. Upon that the crowd became restive. "Either remove their handcuffs or handcuff us all" was the demand of the crowd. The people shouted "Remove the handcuffs else we would not let you go."

PATIL AND MAMLATDAR.

In the meanwhile Mr. Joshi the Mamlatdar appeared on the scene. The witness had a talk with him. The Mamlatdar said "The mob is excited, why not remove the handcuffs?" In the meanwhile five of the arrested persons escaped. Four of them with handcuffs on them and one who was without a handcuff. The witness informed the Mamlatdar about it and the latter asked him to wait and not to remove the handcuffs.

The Mamlatdar tried to pacify the people and suggested to the witness that they should go down the hill. The witness told him that Panchnamas were to be made and the Mamlatdar asked him to finish the work. The witness took the paper from the Ranger containing the names of the arrested persons and wrote down the names of the five persons who were still in police custody and

(Cotinued on page 5.)

"HARCHANDRAI NAGAR" AT KARACHI.

A panoramic view of "Harchandrai Nagar," which is the venue for the fateful and historic Session of the Indian National Congress. The two Main Gates leading to the Pandal are seen on the right. The first gate on the left has been named "Dattatreya and Menghraj" Gate in memory of two Satyagrahi volunteers, who succumbed to bullet-wounds during Karachi firing on 16th April, 1930. The gate on the right is called the "Bhurgri Gate" in memory of the late Mr. Bhurgri, who was a strong champion of Hindu-Muslim Unity.

——I. P. P. A.

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Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE
For First Sixteen Words

ONE ANNA
For each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number. ... Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—Energetic and reliable AGENTS for canvassing orders for Swadeshi Goods. Apply to: THE NATIONAL WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, Calicut Malabar.
A R4655

WANTED—AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Edition at Jubbulpur. Apply for particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.
A §

WANTED—DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT on Rs. 75/-, 25/- T. A., Organiser on Rs. 30/-, 10/- T. A. to organise. Novel deposits and loans. Candidates ready to keep Rs. 300/- and Rs. 150 respectively and join at once only need apply with anna stamp to:—THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA LTD., 29, Strand Road, Calcutta.
A F

WANTED—AGENTS throughout India for plastic metallic packing (Krupp's patient). Apply sole agents Post Box No. 542, Bombay.
A R 4639

WANTED — ORGANISERS, CHIEF AGENTS, DISTRICT AGENTS and CANVASSERS, throughout the Nizam's Dominions on monthly salaries of Rs. 100, Rs. 75 and Rs. 50 plus commission and bonus on Guaranteed and Completed business for SHREE LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD., an Indian Life Office, managed by experienced hands. For particulars and terms please apply to Branch Managers S. D. Iyengar and Sons, C/o Post Master, Raichur.
A 2751

Profession.

CONSULT MAHMOUD BEY, Egyptian Spiritualist. Majestic Hotel, Room No. 5. For five Rupees he will answer three questions written by you on paper, you will receive written answers in a wonderful manner on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
P R 4625

IF you want to earn thousands monthly, get Prof. SHROFF'S Forecast of Cotton and Share Markets. One sure New York Cotton closing figure given. Opposite "Pigeonstand", 5, Mint Road, Bombay, near G. P. O.
P R 4643

Loans

WANTED—A FINANCIER for Film Producing. 30 per cent. Profits guaranteed. Write to 30x No. 784. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R 4628

Machinery, Tools, Etc

MACHINERY FOR SALE—In Stock—Stewart's Hydraulic Cotton Press Machinery, Boilers, Oil and Steam Engines. DREWET CHOWNA, 29, Churchgate Street, Bombay.
N R 4660

Medical.

SUVARNA-MALINI-VASANT—For Hectic Fever, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, General Debility, Puerperal Fever, Nerve Tonic, Leucorrhoea, One Tola Rs. 18/- VAIDYA PRABHASHANKER RATANJI, Ghatkopar.
M R 4636

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these column at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

MUNICIPALITY OF BANDRA.

NOTICE

Under Sections 80 and 81 of the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act 1925 (Act XVIII of 1925), Notice is hereby given to the rate-payers of the Bandra Municipal Borough that the Assessment Lists of house tax for the Official year 1931-1932 have been completed as far as practicable and are ready and open for inspection at the Municipal Office on working days during office hours.

Any one desirous of raising any objection to the proposed assessment shall do so in writing within one month from the date of publication of this notice.

(Sd.) E. B. GIMI,
B.A., B.Sc., B.E.,
Chief Officer,
Bandra Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Bandra, 25th March, 1931.
2758

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership subsisting between Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., and Mr. Dhunjibhoy Dossabhoy under the name and style of "The Commercial Printing Press" has been dissolved as from the 1st day of January, 1931 and Mr. Dhunjibhoy Dossabhoy has retired from the partnership as from that date. Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., will carry on the business under the same name of "The Commercial Printing Press" and will recover the assets and pay the debts and liabilities thereof.

Dated this 23rd day of March, 1931.

DHANJIBHOY DOSABHOY.
Tata Sons. Ltd.
2763

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT.
O.O.C.J.
—:o:—
Suit No. 2582 of 1930.
(Short Cause).

BHICAJI VINAYAK SATHE, of Sholapur Hindu Inhabitant, Contractor, residing at Sholapur .... Plaintiff.

Versus

VASUDEV RANGNATH REDE, of Bombay and Poona Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Shukrawar Peth, Poona, but whose present whereabout are unknown .. Defendant.

To,
VASUDEV RANGNATH REDE,
Defendant abovenamed.

Please TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff abovenamed has filed this suit against you for a declaration that there is due by you to the Plaintiff Rs. 4,000 with interest at 6 per cent. per annum from 1st July, 1925, till payment and costs of the suit, that the payment of the aforesaid sum, interest and costs is validly secured by the equitable mortgage of the immoveable properties described in exhibit "C" to the plaint and for an order that in default of payment of the said amount by a date to be fixed by the Court the mortgaged properties be sold by and under the directions of the Court and the net sale proceeds be applied towards payment of the aforesaid amount and for appointment of a receiver of the mortgaged properties.

Please also TAKE NOTICE that the Court has fixed WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of April, 1931, 11-15 A. M. (S. T.) for hearing and final disposal of the said suit and that in default of your appearance on the said day the suit will be heard and determined in your absence. Dated this 17th day of Dec. 1930.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL,
For Prothonotary & Senior Master.
Messrs. Thakordas Daru Hemany and Co.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
2760.

Tender.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of WORKSHOP MACHINERY and TOOLS to the Ahmedabad Municipality so as to reach the undersigned on or before Saturday the 11th April, 1931, at 4 p.m. The tenders, should be accompanied with Rs. 200 as earnest money without which no tender will be considered.

The Copy of the specification, and tender form can be had from the Store Keeper on application, on payment of Re. 1. The tenderers are at liberty to remain present at the time the tenders are opened.

The Municipality reserves its right to accept any or the lowest tender

Preference will be given to the articles manufactured in India.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer.
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Store Office,
Dated 20-3-1931.
2759

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

—:o:—

AUCTION SALE OF BOOKBINDING MACHINES.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1244 of 1927 (Shivram v. Poonamchand Dollajee & Co.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 2nd April next at 4 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction in one lot or separate lots at Shop No. 135 of Jagannath Gigraj's Chawl, at Fanaswadi, bookbinding machines such as 1 Karle Screw cutting machine, 1 perforating machine (German), 1 ruling machine (German), backing press, table and other sundry goods and articles.

The above will be on view one day before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.,

MESSRS. MISTRY & CO.

AUCTION SALE, TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY) AT 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) AT 10, QUEEN'S ROAD, NEAR RADIO CLUB, FORT.

Of specially made Jacobean and plain complete drawing, dining and bed-room furniture, H.M.V. Gramophone, Cottage Piano, Persian Carpets, old Chinese and brass ornaments, richly upholstered Jacobean Chesterfield suites, Indian carved furniture, Singer Machine, best plateware, etc.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

MISTRY & Co.,

Amusements

Rialto Talkies

Last Day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Universal's Sensational Masterpiece in 14 marvellous reels.

ALL QUIET on the WESTERN FRONT

The picture that received the award for the Best picture of 1930.

GREATEST WAR EPIC CONCEIVED AND EXECUTED BY HUMAN GENIUS.

Adapted from the Famous Novel by

ERICH MARIA REMARQUE.

MID-WEEK CHANGE!
Wednesday, Thursday and Friday
For three days only!

Globe Cinema

Sandhurst Road.
To-night 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
Friday Matinee at 3-30

THE
"Blood Ship"

Never have you seen a picture of men and boats that has equalled "The Blood Ship". It has compelling Theme that will hold you as in a vice!

NEXT SATURDAY.
"DEVIL MAY CARE"

Amusements

LAST DAY—TO-DAY.

THE CAPITOL

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Ramon
NOVARRO

in a role that eclipses all his previous successes

IN

CALL OF THE FLESH

A love romance of Old Spain which runs the entire gamut of human emotions

with

DOROTHY JORDAN, RENEE ADOREE and ERNEST TORRENCE

Also a Special Topical Film THE BOMBAY CITY POLICE PARADE.

PATHE CINEMA

Lamington Road.
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SECOND WEEK

To-day at 6-30 and 10
The greatest of all fun talkies.

LESLIE HENSON
with
HEATHER THATCHER
in
"A WARM CORNER"

10,000 feet of film with a laugh in every foot.
100 o/o TALKING 100 o/o
COME AND SEE
A NAUGHTY HUSBAND'S SINS COME HOME TO ROOST

LESLIE HENSON
has an India-Rubber face
See his seven dials in
"A WARM CORNER"

Also
MICKEY MOUSE
and
SEE CHARLIE CHAPLIN IN
Pathe Super Sound Gazette

TO-MORROW.
ALICE WHITE.
IN
"Broadway Babies"
All Talking, Singing, Dancing.
200 Gorgeous Dancing Girls

EMPIRE THEATRE.

6-30 and 10 P. M.

BRIDE OF THE REGIMENT

Featuring
VIVIENNE SEGAL,
WALTER PIDGEON

Her Bridegroom's Life
Or Her Own Disgrace
Which Should She Choose.

EMPRESS TALKIES

6-15 and 10 P. M.

Sunny Side Up

featuring
JANET GAYNOR
CHARLES FARRELL
ALL-TALKING, SINGING, DANCING, MUSICAL COMEDY.

The Excelsior

OPENING TO-DAY

6-30 and 10 P. M.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Mar. 26.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs 63/

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 89/6.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 38-6.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 73/4

4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs 94/6.

4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1958-68 Rs. 82/12.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/4

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs 95/5.

5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs 93

6p.c. Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 100/

5 p.c. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99-8.

5 p.c. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100/15

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 100/4

6 per cent Boads (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 100/14

5-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104/7.

4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 71/4

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 70/12.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 70.

5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88/2

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101/2

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950/60 Rs. 101/2

Forward Rates:—1st April settlement. 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 63.5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 100/15

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Mar. 26.

3 Months 2 9/16 per cent.
6 Months 2 3/4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent
Money Call 5 per cent.
One and Three Months 5 per cent.
Six Months 4 1/2 per cent.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.
Tone of Market:—Easy.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—
EX-GODOWN.
Bombay, March 26.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 413 per ton.
Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. per case of 64 lbs.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 87 per ton.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

General Selling And Long Liquidation.

TRADE BUYING ON DECLINES.

Bombay, Mar. 26.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market opened steady at a rise of 4 points. There was general selling which in conjunction with long liquidation resulted in a decline of 17 points from the opening level. In the afternoon prices rallied on trade buying and closed at a decline of 2 to 1 point. Spot Cotton prices closed at 10.80c

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled quiet but steady and closed unchanged to a decline of 1 point. Spot Cotton prices rose 15 points to 10.59c.

Less encouraging news from India and uncertainties about the Farm Board restricted business yesterday in the Liverpool Market. Prices opened at a rise of 2 to 3 points but declined on poor New York advices. The market closed at a decline of 2 to 1 point. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 3 points to 5.88 and sales amounted to 8,000 bales.

East Indian Cotton futures declined 2 points and Sakel Egyptian lost 13 points. Alexandria market was easy and sakels closed at a decline of 20 points.

SPOT COTTON IN DEMAND.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co., states:—

Market continues uninteresting but spot cotton is slowly passing into consumptive hands as indicated by daily Liverpool sales. Textile reports continue to indicat a sustained improvement in consequence of stabilization in American Security prices.

With regard to Farm Board, various inference are attributed but it appears the Farm Board has yet no definite policy for 1931 cotton crop. We understand from our Liverpool friends that the Farm Board has released part of its "futures" holding in New York market but Continental holders are still maintaining their purchases and during the recent heavy liquidation by the Farm Board, most of the contracts have gone into the hands of trade interests. We look for a scalping market until after the Easter Holidays unless new developments occur in weather but as soon as the acreage question is out of the way we believe operators will again enter the market on the "Bull" side.

PRIVATE CABLES.

—:o:—

N. Y. May Highest 10.88 (opening) lowest 10.71 (12-12 p.m.)

Reuter's cable: New York 25th:

New York market early declined on general selling, but rallied later on liquidation and trade buying.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected equal 5.76, Difference 106 pts. equal Rs. 47.

Broach A-M. (Expected) Rs. 207 equal 4.70, Difference 160 pts. equal Rs. 47.

New York May (Close) 10.82 equal 5.41, Difference 71 pts. equal Rs. 31.

Broach A-M. (Expected) Rs. 207 equal 4.70, Difference 71 pts. equal Rs. 31.

LIVERPOOL NEW YORK.

(At Liverpool close) May 70, Oct. 54 (American points.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—News papers now state Farm Board no decision arrived at yet, regarding 1931 cotton crop.

—:o:—
NEW YORK COTTON.
—:o:—
New York, Mar. 25.

May	.....	10.82—.02
July	.....	11.06—.01
October	.....	11.39—.01
December	.....	11.57—.01
January	.....	11.66—.01
Middling Spot	.....	10.80—

—:o:—
NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
—:o:—
New York, Mar. 25.

May	.....	10.84—.01
July	.....	11.07—
Middling Spot		10.59+.15

—:o:—
NEW YORK.
—:o:—
New York, Mar. 25.

New York: 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

March	.....	dropped
May	.....	10.80
July	.....	11.04
October	.....	11.34

New York Noon Call.—

March	.....	dropped
May	.....	10.76
July	.....	11.00
October	.....	11.31

—:o:—
NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
—:o:—
New York, Mar. 25.

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports 12,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 3,000 bales.
Day's Exports to the Continent 7,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 25.

	Opening	Closing
March	5.74	5.70—.01
April		5.72—.01
May	5.80	5.75—.01
June		5.79—.01
July	5.83	5.83—.02
August		5.87—.02
September		5.90—.02
October	5.99	5.94—.02
November		5.98—.01
December		6.02—.01
January	6.11	6.06—.01
February		6.10—.01
March		6.14—.01
Middling Spot		5.88+.03

—:o:—
INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 25.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.48
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	4.68
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	4.88
Oomra, Good	3.88
Oomra, Fully Good	4.08
Oomra, Fine	4.28
Bengal, Good	3.68
Bengal Fully Good	3.83
Bengal Fine	3.98
Scinde, Fully Good	3.83
Scinde, Fine	3.98
Scinde, Superfine	4.13

—:o:—
EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Mar. 25.

March	.....	8.90
May	.....	8.83
July	.....	8.93
September	.....	9.04
October	.....	9.11
November	.....	9.11
January	.....	9.26
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot		9.50

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

Bombay, Mar. 26.

Liverpool Wheat.—
Mar. s4/1d. up 1/2d.
May s4/2 1/4d. up 3/4d.
July s4/3 3/4d. up 3/4d.
London Linseed:—
Mar-April £9-2-6 up sh. 2/6d.
April-May £9-2-6 up sh. 2/6d.
Market steadier.
London Linseed Oil:—
April sh. 16/7 1/2d. up 4-1/2d.
May-Aug. sh. 17/4 1/2d. up 3d.
Market easier after being firmer.
Chicago Wheat:—
Mar. dol. 80-1/8 up 5/8.
May dol. 81-7/8 up 3/8.
July dol. 80-5/8 up 1.
Argentine Linseed:—
May 10.55. up 9.
June 10.65. up 10.
Market steady.
New York Sugar:—
July 140—.1.
Sept. 147—.1.
Dec. 155—.2.
Market steady.
Wheat Cable (Chicago):—
"Prices advanced on unfavourable weather, covering by shorts and on Commission Houses buying. Closed firm."
"Would rather buy at this level preferably September to December inclusive".

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Mar. 26.

F. P. Bales.	1930-31	1929-30
Receipts to date 25.3-31	8284000	7546000
Recipts Yesterday 25.3-31	12000	7000
Exports to date 25-3-31	5497000	5833000
Stock at Ports 20-3-31	3831000	1924000
Stock Interior Towns 20-3-31	1379000	1203000
Stock Liverpool 20-3-31	1140000	1052000
Visible Supply 20-3-31	7579000	4753000
Quantity in Sight 20-3-31	11973000	12716000
Quantity out of Sight 20-3-31	7485000	9556000

—:o:—
INDIAN COTTON FUTURES.
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, Mar. 26.
Since 1st September.
Yesterday.
In full-pressed Bales.

		This year.
Khandesh	754	302,623
Central India	1,245	289,639
Barsi and Nagar	892	153,187
Hyderabad-Gaorani	85	74,242
Berar	2,752	511,930
Central Provinces	3,498	311,974
Total Oomras	9,426	1,643,635
Dholera	1,854	115,730
N. W. Provinces	78	85,457
Rajputana	405	31,671
Sind-Punjab	690	103,654
Broach	5,298	111,003
Coompta & Dharwar	230	19,468
Westerns-Northerns	328	10,213
Cocoanada		16
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		13,704
Persian	8	123
American		54,112
Egyptian & African	90	151,595
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		124
Total	18,413	2,340,705

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
Bombay, Mar. 26.
1st Sept. to 19th March
Yesterday.

		This year
In full-pressed Bales.		
Europe	6,381	303,496
Japan & China	8,100	1,121,112
Coast Ports		17,153
Up-country by Rail		97,726
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		60,370
Total	14,481	1,658,857

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME

1-45 p.m.—Gramophone Records.

7 p.m.—Moulvi G. M. Khamar's recitation of Holy Koran; Miss Durgabai's vocal music.

PARSI RAJKEYA SUBHA

Under the auspices of the Subha, Dr. K. K. Dadachanji will deliver a public lecture on "Indianisation of the Army and R. T. C. proposals to-day (Friday) at the Blavatsky lodge at 6-15 p.m.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

An Ordinary Meeting of the Indian Institute of Architects will be held at the Sohrab F. Bharoocha Architectural Library to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Dr. Balkrishna, Principal, Rajaram College, Kholhapur, will deliver a paper on "Architectural Achievements." The President Mr. D. W. Ditchburn, will occupy the chair.

MALAD'S PROTEST AGAINST RY. FARE INCREASE

A public meeting of the Citizens of Malad will be held to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. in the Goverdhan Villa compound at Amarsey Road, protesting against the proposed increased rates of the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Railways' season tickets as well also against the rotating gates posted at the entrance of the platform of he Church Gate Station and to discuss several other Railway inconveniences.

Proposed Boycott Of "Indian Insurance Journal"

—:o:—

The Joint Secretary of the Indian Insurance Institute, Calcutta, states in his letter dated 21st instant, that at the last meeting of the Council of the Institute the following resolution was adopted unanimously:—

"Whereas it has been found expedient to withdraw support from journals, periodicals and newspapers which are found to be sponsoring the cause of non-Indian Companies, or are adopting a policy detrimental to the interests of Indian Companies. And whereas the "Indian Insurance Journal" of Calcutta in particular was recently found to be doing the above-mentioned things and continued to do the same in spite of repeated requests for refraining from so doing.

Be it resolved that the Council of the Indian Insurance Institute appeals to all Indian Companies to withdraw their support generally and particularly by contributing advertisement to the aforesaid Journal and to refuse to co-operate with the said publication in any manner whatsoever."

STOP PRESS

LIBERAL ATTITUDE TO LABOUR.

—:o:—

LONDON, Mar. 26.

Mr. Lloyd George read at a meeting of Liberal Parliamentary candidates a declaration of policy recently adopted by the Liberal Party in favour of the general support of Government on certain conditions.

The meeting after a long discussion reached no decision and left the matter in the hands of the Parliamentary Party.

The latter's attitude will be revealed on a division next week on the Conservative vote of censure on the subject of unemployment. —Reuter.

CHURCHILL GLOATS OVER CAWNPORE INCIDENT & CALLS IT HIS NEW ALLY.

—:o:—

LONDON, Mar. 26.

Mr. Churchill speaking at the Constitutional Club exhorted the Conservatives to keep pugnacity to defeat the Socialist Government whose continuance in office was fraught with the deepest menace to national interest.

Its worst mismanagement and depredation related to India and that was the target on which the Conservatives should steadily and remorselessly fire.

He refused to keep India out of party politics.

On the contrary he intended to fight over this question during the next two or three years, in which it would be the culminating issue in British politics even if he was alone in the party. He would shortly have an ally in the march of events, as the bestial massacre at cawnpore reported to-day showed.—Reuter.

CORPORATION RENAMES "SYDENHAM ROAD" AS "MAHOMED ALI ROAD"

Hall And Entrances Guarded By Fire Brigade

KHILAFAT VOLUNTEERS IN BATTLE ARRAY

A large number of Khilafat volunteers with drums and bugles stood in front of the Municipal Office on Thursday afternoon to support their approval to the resolution which was to be moved that day to change Sydenham Road to Mahommed Ali Road.

"MAHOMED ALI ROAD"

The Municipal Hall and entrances were guarded by the Staff of the Bombay Fire Brigade and about a hundred citizens—mostly Mahomedans—were admitted to the hall where seats were provided. There were two resolutions, one to change the Northbrook Garden into Mahommed Ali Garden but that was dropped by the mover.

The other resolution for change of Sydenham Road was taken in hand and was put to vote after it was proposed and seconded as there was a general unanimity on the question. Those present in the hall received the result with acclamation and shouts of "Mahommed Ali Zindabad," etc. Besides,—this there was no other demonstration.

OBSTRUCTING HAWKERS

Dr. V. R. Sanzgiri moved:

"That in view of the great inconvenience and annoyance caused to pedestrians on account of the footpaths along several roads in the City being allowed to be occupied by hawkers and squatters who carry on their trade on these footpaths and thus prevent pedestrians, for whom the footpaths are primarily meant, from using them freely, a Committee consisting of the members be requested to consider in consultation with the Commissioner the desirability of revising the present policy of granting such permission so as to keep the footpaths free from hawkers and squatters, licensed or otherwise and submit their report to the Corporation at an early date."

The Commissioner explained that there were some localities where the residents preferred to buy from hawkers on the footpaths, instead of going in the nearest markets. The footpaths therefore were obstructed and annoyance caused to the passers by. He had said many times to clear the footpaths of the hawkers sometimes even with the help of police but without success. Sometimes the staff of the Encroachment Department were assaulted. He therefore thought that as long as the Municipality had not the co-operation of the public who preferred to have their bazaar supplies from the squatters, and of the magistrates who let off obstructing squatters with small fines like four annas, nothing could be done to remove them from footpaths.

The proposition was carried.

Mr. M. M. Killedar then moved: That the Commissioner be requested to bring up a proposal for re-naming "Sydenham Road" as "Mahommed Ali Road".

Mr. Killedar said the name "Sydenham" was not familiar to the locality and it was very difficult to pronounce. He therefore thought that it would be in the fitness of things if the name was changed to Mahommed Ali Road after the Muslim leader who was universally loved by the country.

Mr. Abdul Latif Curtay seconded the proposition and said Maulana Mahommed Ali had made great sacrifices for the country.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The corporation then adjourned till Monday.

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.

These Commandments, according to the Bible, were given to Moses by God on Mount Sinai and are in Hebrew character. This marble tablet was presented by Mr. Jonah Samuel to the newly built Magen Hassidim Synagogue, Moreland Road, Jacob Circle, Bombay, the opening ceremony of which will be held to-morrow (Sunday). The whole work of the tablet and its artistic border in silver, was executed by Messrs. Isaac & Company.

MAHATMAJI DEPLORES CAWNPORE TRAGEDY.

—:o:—

Appeal To Local Leaders To Restore Peace.

KARACHI, Mar. 26.

Scarcely had the Congress camp got over the effect of yesterday's hostile demonstrations, when news of Cawnpore riots has again rudely disturbed the atmosphere. Gandhiji who was at the Working Committee meeting was informed of the state of affairs in Cawnpore by the Representative of the Associated Press and he made the following statement:—

"The Working Committee which is sitting at the time of giving this message, having read the report of the awful communal strife going on in Cawnpore has felt troubled and grieved over the events there. I cannot too strongly condemn this strife. A Committee will certainly investigate the causes, but indications have been coming in from other sources also to show that the slightest thing disturbs the mental balance. I can only hope that the poison will not be allowed to stay and that people will remain calm and not allow the harmonious relations to be disturbed. I hope also that the local leaders in Cawnpore will put their heads together and quickly restore peace. Let it be remembered by those who are in a hurry to achieve India's freedom that every such strife makes progress towards the goal more and more difficult."

The Working Committee dispersed shortly after eleven, after nearly three hours' sitting mainly devoted to drafting resolutions on Bhagatsingh's execution and the ratification of the Delhi truce.—A. P. Special.

RIOTING CONTINUES IN CAWNPORE

—:o:—

Panic In The City

CAWNPORE, March 26.

Rioting of a very serious nature occurred last night and the casualty list has been swelling ever since. At the time of wiring (6 p.m.) the killed number about 100 and 300 injured have been admitted to the hospital.

Panic has increased and the City looks deserted. More police and military are patrolling the city.

The Commissioner has arrived and is engaged in the work of restoring confidence.

It is officially stated that sporadic assaults, looting and arson continue. Fresh drafts of police have arrived and more are coming. Eighty deaths have been so far recorded. They include 48 Muslims and 32 Hindus. An early improvement is anticipated.—A. P.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY

—:o:—

Government Telegraphs Trounce Lusitanians

The Government Telegraph who fielded a strong eleven, quickly settled the pretensions of the Lusitanians in the Aga Khan Tournament yesterday. Rocque scored first and Marthins followed, but sound defensive play by the local team prevented further scoring when half-time arrived. In resumption Rocque, Marthins and Lawrice Fernands were responsible for four more goals. The Lusitanians had two good poportunities, but ... am stopped both shots in ... style. Rocque is not fast enough ... a centre-forward and would be more at home at full-back. Sequeira on the wing was not as good as the other forwards. L. Fernandes was severely injured by Wilson during the second half, when the Telegraph right back was clearing during an attack by the Lusitanian forwards.

The Teams were:—

LUSITANIANS "A"

S. Fernandez: L. Fonseca and A. Fernandez: W. De Souza: A. Fernandez: W. Fernandez: D' Lima: Heredia: L. D'Souda: E. De Souza and L. Fernandez.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS COMBINED.

Durham: Wilson and Webber: Westcott: Gilbut and Hourigan: P. Sequeira: L. Fernandes: Rocque: Marthins and D'Costa.

Umpires:—Messrs. Nagporewalla and Masters.

The Committee of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament has permitted the organisers of the Junior or Aga Khan Tournament to hold their final on the Gymkhana ground at 4-15 p. m. on Saturday Christ Church High School will meet the Antonio D'Silva School for the trophy.

People purchasing tickets for the match between the Bombay Customs and the Ajmer Railway which will be played at 5-30 p. m. can witness the first game free of charge.

TO-DAY'S MATCH 5-30 P. M.

Bombay University vs. Poona Rangers.

ADVOCATE SUSPENDED FOR 2 YEARS.

—:o:—

SEQUEL TO PROFESSIONAL MISCONDUCT.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Baker, accepting the findings of the Tribunal of Enquiry of the Bar Council, presided over by Mr. V. G. Dalvi, Barrister, suspended Mr. S. S. Mirajkar, Advocate, practising in the police Courts, for two years under the disciplinary jurisdiction of the High Court.

The petitioner, Mr. N. C. Ramkrishna Chudamani, was sued by his employer, Mr. G. B. Pandya, Solicitor, for alleged breach of trust. Being convicted by the Magistrate, he filed an appeal in the High Court, where he was acquitted. The respondent, who defended him in the above suit, failed to render an account of Rs. 473 paid to him by the petitioner. The respondent also recovered his 23 day's salary from Mr. Pandya by alleged false representations.

On a petition of an alleged misconduct, being made to the High Court, the Chief Justice referred the matter to the Tribunal of Enquiry, which found the respondent guilty of professional misconduct.

After hearing the arguments made on behalf of the respondent, Their Lordships accepted the findings of the Tribunal and suspended the respondent as stated above.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY

(In pounds Sterling).

Sterling purchased in India:— Remittances during the week ending 21st March 1931 nil. Total Remittances from 1st April 1930 to 21st March 1931 5395000.

Transfer from paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury Remittance during the week ended 21st March Nil. Total Remittances 1931 1st April 1930 to 21st March 1931 8727826. Total 14122826.

Of this amount £ 5733626 represents remittance to meet sales of sterling.

WORST OUTBREAK KNOWN

—:o:—

LUCKNOW, March 26.

The communal outbreak in Cawnpore is reported to be the worst known in these provinces. The toll of killed and injured is mounting up, and many corpses have been lying in the street unattended. Local leaders in Cawnpore complain of inadequate Police and troops in the disturbed area. The situation is being brought under control.—A. P.

LAHORE EXECUTIONS CONDEMNED

—:o:—

Azad Maidan Meeting

A public meeting was held on Azad Maidan under the auspices of the Akali Dal on Thursday evening to protest against the executions of Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev. Sirdar Ramsingh occupied the chair.

The President in a feeling speech referred to the burning patriotism of the three youths who were sent to the gallows for their love of their motherland. He condemned the action of the Government in flouting public opinion and carrying out the executions in such a hurried manner.

Sirdar Amarsingh of the Akali Dal said that Mahatma Gandhi in whose hands the destinies of India were confined got nervous at a critical time and like a good doctor that he was, who had diagnosed the ills of the body politic rightly but failed in giving the right medicine. Instead of recommending a strong dose of Satyagraha he diluted it by agreeing to the terms of the Delhi Truce.

Mr. M. F. Katrak moved a resolution expressing its greatest abhorence, contempt and indignation at the execution of Sardar Bhagat Singh and Comrades. It warned the Government that by such acts, the determination of achieving complete independence would be strengthened.

Speaking on the resolution Mr Katrak said that one one side their worthy Viceroy asked them to forgive and forget and on the other hand this Christian gentleman rejected the petitions of mercy sent from all over India.

Sjts. Ramnarayen Potdar and Iswarlal Seth also addressed the meeting.

Bal Padmabai and some girls sang songs composed for the occasion.

The resolution was passed all standing in silence for two minutes.

AKALI DAL & DONATIONS

—:o:—

Warning To Public

Mr. Amarsingh officiating for Sirdar Jamiat Singh, President of the Akali Dal writes:—

I wish to bring to the notice of the generous public of Bombay, that we have never authorized anybody to collect funds or other help for Akali Dal, Bombay as we are sufficiently supported by the B. P. C. C. in all our requirements during the present struggle.

The public is hereby warned not to give any donation to any individual asking in the name of Akali Dal.

I am against the principle of any individual charities being asked for and subscribed therefore I strongly appeal to the public to discourage such practice.

BOMBAY WORKERS RELEASED

Sjts. Gulam Ahmed Arzu, ex-editor of "Hilal," Abdul Majid Hakim, vice-president of Navjivan Bharat Sabha, Ratan Dalal, ex-editor of "Revolt" and Dr. V. P. Jani, ex-president of Navjivan Bharat Sabha, who were released from jail, arrived in Bombay on Thursday.

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 331 Ismail Building 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

JULY.

New York, March 26.

Previous Closing Rate	11.06
To-day's Opening Rate	11.02
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing Rate	11.05
Difference	—.01

Broach AM Expectation Rs. 204.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

JULY.

Liverpool, March 26.

Previous Closing Rate	5.83
To-day's Opening Rate	5.84
To-day's Closing Rate	5.84
Difference	plus .01

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, March 26.

Silver Ready	13-8-0 unchanged
Silver Forward	13-8-0 unchanged

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, March 26.

1st Settlement	39|7
2nd Settlement	44|6 (with duty).

Dr. B. N. Desai, L. M. S. (Vadifalia, Surat)
Without Operation
Cures Radically
HYDROCELE
At One Sitting
IN BOMBAY
from 1st to 6th every Month
In SARDAR GRIHA (HOTEL) Crawford Market.
For inquiry or details with certs. send 3ans. Stamps.

SOLE AGENTS:—
V. DHRU & CO.
17 Elphinstone Circle Bombay
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS:—
Bombay Stationery Mart
Parsi Bazar Street. Bombay.

"THE RADIO RAMP."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—After reading "Radio Dealer's" effusion in your issue of the 21st, I must say that the alleged "sound" argument put forward for public consumption amounts to this:—because "Radio Dealer" has a show room etc. and has absurdedly high overhead expenses, therefore "Radio Dealer" is entitled to price his goods at a terrific write-up!

Will "Radio Dealer" or any one else tell me how the public are concerned with what necessary or unnecessary expenses the "Radio Dealer" has?

It is not as if they give any guarantee of their own and replace defective apparatus. From two firms I have purchased High Tension Batteries and in both instances they have refused liability, only agreeing to refer my complaint to the makers and have in the meanwhile to buy new goods till the makers admit their defeat or not!

What is a fact however, is that to import the "same" article "direct" is "cheaper" than buying from their local agents!!

Because a "Radio Dealer" has not the slightest idea how to keep down his overheads, the public should pay for his ignorance, is the richest argument I have heard! A course in "Good Merchandising" is sadly indicated if this is the only arugment "Radio Dealer" could put forward since the 12th inst. and that being the case it would be very cruel of me to further muddle him up with the whys and where fores of the Automobile industry. However, for his information I may state a known fact that reputable manufactures like Chrysler and Austin always fix their overseas prices themselves and thus save themselves from such a mess—private buyers "can't" buy their cars in India and elsewhere cheaper than what their agents sell them for! If "Radio Dealer" knows such a lot, he should certainly have known this too.

The strange part of it all is that "Radio Dealer" does not deny the giving of discounts indiscriminating or any of my other statements and we are given his own high overheads as an excuse for high prices!

It is left to the public whether they swallow this or not.

In his last paragraph in his anxiousness to help Government he put Churchill's, Churchill by making sensational statements about smugglers!

"Radio Dealer" seems to have had his leg pulled beautifully by some importer, that is, iff this statement is not a figment of his own imagination.

Unfortunately "Radio Dealer" does not give us the names and proofs of manufacturers, shipping agents and Importers who stop so slow and so I, for one doubt the bonafides of this statement altogether. In all my experience I have never come across any manufacturer in the world who would agree to any dishonest practise, but of course I only deal with reputable people!

May I advise "Radio Dealer" that he is sailing very close to the Law Court making such insinuations about British and other manufacturers, shippers and importers?—Yours, etc.

D. R. D. W.

March 22.

Removes Poisonous Waste Without Shock to the System

You don't think of "Feen-a-mint" as a medicine, but as a delightful, mint-flavored gum confection which you thoroughly enjoy chewing — yet physicians and druggists everywhere are warmly commending it as a completely effective laxative.

Why? Because "Feen-a-mint" contains phenolphthalein (yellow), a tasteless laxative agent which, when thoroughly chewed and mixed with the natural mouth juices, promotes complete elimination without any of the unpleasant effects of ordinary laxatives which may be either too weak or too harsh.

To know the difference, get a package of delicious "Feen-a-mint" at your druggist's today—and chew a tablet tonight.

Feen-a-mint
The Chewing
LAXATIVE

PARIS PILLS

The greatest Tonic. Even one Pill when taken improves the quality, helps the System and makes the body iron strong. In fact it gives a new life to the user.

Price per box of 16 Pills Re. 1. Postage 6 Annas Extra.

C. OMAR & CO.

(India Office) No. 5, LAHORE.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

(Established 30 Years.)

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON BANKING, INSURANCE, COMMERCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION. ASPIRING STUDENTS OF COMMERCE should therefore give all attention to the study of SPECIALISED COURSES such as BANK OFFICERS (C.A.I.B.) INSURANCE MANAGERS (A.Ch.I.I.) COMPANY SECRETARIES (F. I. A.) and GENERAL COMMERCE COURSES (L.C.C., D.Com.I.M.C.) for which there is an unlimited field and SPECIALISED ACCOUNTANCY (G.D.A.) may wherever desirable, be tacked in as additional Course, AS THAT PROFESSION IS GETTING OVER-CROWDED.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1931.

THE KARACHI CONGRESS

—:o:—

The momentous character of the forthcoming session of the Indian National Congress at Karachi should be obvious to the commonest understanding. If it is true that India is now, more than ever before, at the parting of ways, the Congress, speaking for India, will decide what way she will go; though the decision depends at least as much on Britain as upon India. The main issue before the Karachi Congress is whether or not the Gandhi-Irwin settlement should be ratified; it being understood that the settlement should be ratified or rejected as it is, as any amendment would be a partial repudiation of the settlement. We have said before and would repeat now that the ratification of the settlement by the Congress is a foregone conclusion. And the few apparently hostile demonstrations at Karachi and elsewhere can hardly be interpreted to mean that the demonstrators would go so far as to repudiate a settlement to which Mahatma Gandhi and the members of the Working Committee are unanimously a party.

Our confidence in the ratification of the settlement is based partly upon the Indians' innate sense of loyalty to Congress leaders in general and Mahatma Gandhi in particular. At a critical juncture when unity within the Congress is a matter of life and death to the country and when reactionaries in India and Britain are striving their utmost to undermine the influence of the Congress and its leaders, it is inconceivable that Congressmen themselves will revolt against their tried leaders and plunge the country into utter confusion. Their loyalty to Gandhiji in particular has been phenomenal, being based not merely upon his pre-eminence as a man but also his pre-eminence as a statesman. And as regards his position in the present campaign of Satyagraha, he is both the inventor of and an expert in that method of warfare, has a number of triumphs of Satyagraha to his credit and has inspired and led the country in the present campaign to a position which has been a marvel to the world. When millions outside India envy Indians their right to call the Mahatma their countryman, would Indians be so base and ungrateful as to desert his lead when through his leadership they are so near their cherished goal?

But, as we have said before, our confidence that the Congress will ratify the settlement is based as much on the merits of the settlement as on the people's loyalty to tried Congress leaders. All things considered, the terms of the settlement are perfectly honourable and tactically advantageous, especially when judged from the point of view of Satyagraha, wherein even the Satyagrahi's material loss, due to his adversary's injustice or uncharitableness may be finally helpful to him by winning for him greater sympathy of the world and on the contrary by weakening the morale of his adversary. The terms of the Truce may be judged by the measure of compensation offered for the people's losses during the civil disobedience campaign, by the opportunities for preparing for the next stage of the struggle if negotiations fail, and by the chances of a lasting honourable peace. As regards compensation for past losses, through several critics have pointed out that the compensation has not been enough, they have, very few of them, gone so far as to reject on that account the Pact as a whole. Besides, questions of compensation do not by themselves vitiate a truce in a Satyagraha campaign. A great deal more depends upon the oportunities provided by the Truce for preparation for a fresh offensive, if one is rendered necessary. From this point of view the Pact is a great advantage to the Congress as under it the boycott of foreign cloth can be carried on with peaceful picketing wherever necessary. The great significance of this item in the Pact is best appreciated by those who feel the pinch of the boycott. And they have not yet ceased fretting and fuming at it, as is evident from the many interpellations about it and about the boycott in general in the House of Commons. Apart from the permitted continuance of the boycott of foreign cloth, the Truce gives Congressmen time to perfect Congress organisation with special reference to the training of volunteers engaged or likely to be engaged in constructive work and the organising of numerous Village Congress Committees and Panchayats formed under their auspices. All this work which in many places was rendered extremely hard, if not impossible, during the last campaign, can now be done in the light of the varied experience gained during the campaign. And its value is incalculable in the next stage of the struggle if negotiations should fail.

If the Pact is judged from the standpoint of the prospects of a lasting peace, it may be said that it holds out at least enough prospects of peace to justify giving a chance to negotiations though when it comes to laying down terms of final peace, it will be impossible to rely on mere probabilities. As for the vagueness and uncertainty of the terms of reference and scope of the Round Table Conference, they should be no hindrance to a strong party, and the Congress which has now made its power fairly felt can make good use of that very uncertainty. Finally, we shall reiterate the view that the decisions of the Round Table Conference will be determined not so much by its terms of reference or the eloquence or logic-chopping displayed there as by the strength behind the Indian delegation, the strength we have so far acquired and the strength we have to acquire in the period of truce. It behoves Congressmen, therefore, not to dissipate their strength in unnecessary friction but to stand by their tried leaders right loyally and be fully prepared for any contingency that the next few months may create.

BURMA'S TRUE VOICE.

—:o:—

A Karachi message states that seven Nationalist leaders from Burma interviewed the Working Committee of the Congress on Wednesday and represented to it that Burmans did not desire separation from India but that their country would like to join in a scheme of Indian Federation. They declared that the international status of Burma would fall immensely by their country separating from India. This is a reasonable apprehension and the Burmese people are well aware that behind the move for separation are forces working not for the raising of the political status of their country or for the economic betterment of the population, but for the undisturbed exercise of the power of economic exploitation they have so long enjoyed. It is these forces that are happy over any signs of misunderstanding between the Indian and the Burman. In fact to them the Indian is the "fly in the ointment."

It was the view sedulously propagated by these forces which was voiced at the Round Table Conference by their representatives and their Burman dupes, who were notorious for their hostility to Burmese nationalist aspirations. In manoeuvring for the acceptance by the delegates at the Conference of the scheme of a separation, Sir Charles Innes, the Governor of Burma, who was in London then, is reported to have played an important part. But that the idea of separation is repellent to the vast majority of the Burmese people is evident from the emphatic declaration of their leaders like Reverend U. Ottama who see great harm to their land if it is severed politically from India. The Burmese view regarding separation was well expressed by an Indian representative from Burma to the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Jehangir Munshi, in a recent speech. He emphasized that the General Council of Burmese Association was the most powerful political organisation in Burma. This organisation, he said "represents more in Burma than the Congress does in India" and it has always been against separation. The Association was declared unlawful by the Government of Burma and as Mr. Munshi said "a formidable opponent" to the separation move was silenced. But the feeling in Burma against separation is very keen and is sure to be emphatically voiced at the Karachi Congress by the true representatives of the land. The Congress, we hope, will pass a resolution emphatically protesting against the separation move and welcoming cordially the Burmese desire to join in a scheme of Indian Federation.

INDIAN MILLS AND SWADESHI

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The Indian agriculturist is the backbone of India and he represents the major portion of the sum total of the population. As such anything that goes to improve his financial stability and material prosperity will also improve the country in general. This can only be possible if the produce of his fields brings forth greater money values. That means that he will be able to buy more, thus indirectly helping the industries which are directly connected with them. Professor Gregory's latest utterance at the Manchester University throws a flood of light on the matter. He says in connection with the 'Gold Standard' "that the world distribution of Gold was not a main cause of the trade depressions and that the depression therefore, could not be quickly abolished by any adjustment of the currency. The root causes of their principal troubles, be maintained, "lie in the steep decent of the prices of the primary commodities, and must either lower the prices of finished goods or raise the price of agricultural products in order to enable the agricultural worker to buy and so to set the wheels of trade turning again." The above economic factor should be directly applied to the vast Agricultural population of India who cultivate cotton. The current year has been very bad owing to the low level of prices of agricultural commodities including cotton. No doubt there are various world conditions which have aggravated this situation. Such being the case is it justifiable on the part of Millowners and specially those of Ahmedabad to reduce their consumption of Indian Cotton and proportionately increase that of Foreign fine stapled cottons? This can be justified if the use of these cottons is restricted to the spinning of only fine counts above 40s. Otherwise the Boycott of British Textiles can never be effective. The production of finer yarns should be sufficient to stop completely the imports and only for this sufficient quantities of American, African and Egyptian Cottons, whichever is cheaper, can be imported.

A comparison of the last and the current year's import of Egyptian cotton will not only show that the Indian mills have been spinning finer counts but at the same time these cottons have been used for the lower counts as well. The import of Egyptian cotton in 1929 was 4249 Kantars, next year it rose to 286,068 Kantars.

This can be easily verified by a reference to the Annual consumption of finer counts in the Indian mills both manufactured locally and imported.

It may be surmised that there is an insufficient quantity of Indian cotton suitable for spinning upto 40s counts. This is certainly not the case. There are plenty of growths such as Tirpur, Cambodia, Surat which can easily spin up to 40s, and as such it is suicidal to use foreign cottons though cheap for counts such as 20s, 30s, and 40s. Can not the millowners think that this policy will indirectly decrease their sales by curtailing the purchasing power of the chief consumers? Is it advisable that the consumer should be cheated by setting up different standards in prices and qualities during different months and years? The low prices of these foreign cottons has enabled them to give a better quality for a lower price. Will they be able to maintain it for long period to come? It is high time that the Indian millowners set up definite standards of quality and price for all their manufactures. Otherwise it will be an economic suicide.

The Congress which is the premier body controlling the boycott and Swadeshi movement should take this matter in hand, if leaders are not found from among the millowners, and arrange to secure an understanding with textile manufacturers regarding the use of these foreign cottons. Spinning of counts below 40s. from these cottons should be definitely restricted.—Yours, etc.

"TECHNICIAN."

TRIFLES.

—:o:—

BURMA REVOLT.

FIRST TRIAL OPENS AT PYAPON.

—Press Headlines.

Please don't rush to conclusions. The reference is not to Sir Charles Innes and Burmans like U. Ba Pe who are working for the severance of Indian connection with Burma.

* * * *

According to Mr. Hamid a Minister in the Assam Government "unemployment is a national question in which the public should co-operate with Government."

* * * * *

The Honourable Minister did not go into details. But there is no doubt that the best method of co-operation would be for the public to appeal to Ministers and members of the Security Services not to mind their low salaries in view of the hard times that we are passing through.

* * * * *

Referring to the choice language in which Manatma Gandhi is usually described by Churchills and Beavermeres the "Leader" says "These die-hards are in mortal dread that their cause will be hopelessly lost if the Congress participates in the Round Table Conference, and therefore such unworthy attacks are made on its greatest leader."

* * * * *

All this is true and very gratifying indeed. But the tribute is hardly complimentary to our "dear delightful friends" (Ramsay MacDonald) who "represented" India at the first Conference with such signal success.

* * * * *

"His Excellency Lord Irwin will inspect the Delhi Police Force and present the police medals to officers and men of the Indian Police in the Viceroy's Court on Saturday."

* * * * *

It is however not feared that his Excellency may explain why Government was unwilling to agree to the Enquiry asked for by Mahatma Gandhi.

* * * *

Lord Cecil does not believe that armaments are "the elements in the prestige and reputation of nations". According to him, they are "a burden, a necessary evil and a relic of barbarism or at any rate of imperfect civilisation."

* * * * *

This is a shocking piece of down right apostasy. But it is the result of "atmosphere." If only Lord Cecil came to India and had confidential information communicated to him by our able and ever-ready Commander-in-Chief! He would immediately change his view about the attributes of armaments.

* * * *

According to a report in the "Times of India", an elephant belonging to a Raja in Purnea ran amok, killed the Mahout and pulled down the local Sub-Registrar's Office. It passes strange why it should damage the Registrar's Office. Evidently, it wanted to register its will!

* * * *

"No pact, but tacit understanding" is the description of Mr. Lloyd George of Lib-Lab. relations. It reminds us of the hero who introduces his "Young woman" in these words "They were not exactly married but were living together for the past two years!"

* * *

Sir John Simon has reasons to be upset. Even in the Liberal party "Simon Go Back" stares Sir John in the face.

OBSTACLES TO INDIAN SHIPPING EXPANSION.

NECESSITY OF LEGISLATION IN NATIONAL INTERESTS.

(BY SOHRAB R. DAVAR.)

II

The first step in legislation in connection with our shipping, as soon as our new constitution starts working, should be to restrict our coastal trade to our own nationals. This step is long overdue and the bill which was introduced in the last Assembly should be taken in hand with substantial modifications. There is no case for serious argument against a measure which is recognized by International law and usages as the natural right of every self-governing unit. Countries like the United States of America and Portugal have claimed this exclusive right both with regard to their own coastal trade as well as the voyages to the Colonies overseas and Dominions. The case is made even stronger (if a sufficiently strong case can be strengthened further) by the recommendation of the Indian Marine Committee in favour of such reservation for India. The Committee in its report lays down that "In any case, it seems unfair to pronounce any adverse judgment as to the ability of Indians to run shipping companies as successfully and efficiently as the present concerns until they have been given an opportunity of owning and managing ships under more favourable conditions than those prevailing to-day. Indians have proved successful in other technical trades in which a short time back they possessed little or no practical knowledge or experience and we see no reason why, given a favourable opportunity, they should not prove equally successful in the shipping trade. The Honourable Member for Commerce stated in the Legislative Assembly on behalf of the Government that this desire on the part of the people for their own Mercantile Marine was a very natural desire. Recognizing this natural desire, we are of opinion that this should be met within a reasonable period of time and not in the distant future. This being so, it is our considered opinion that the provision of facilities for the training of Indian officers and engineers alone is not sufficient to meet the requirements of the case and that some further steps are required to achieve the object in view.

INTRODUCE LICENSING SYSTEM.

These further steps we recommend should be in the form of the eventual reservation of the Indian Coasting Trade for ships the ownership and controlling interests in which are predominantly Indian. This should be done by the introduction of a system of licenses or permits as has been done for these in Australia, except that the conditions to be attached to the grant of a license or permit in India will be different to the conditions imposed in Australia." With reference to licensing in connection with Australia, the following passage from the same report is particularly interesting: —"As already stated, the policy of British Dominions or Possessions in regard to their own coasting trades is determined by their local interests. This is borne out by Section 736 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, which confers power upon the Legislature of a British Possession, by any Act or Ordinance, to regulate its Coasting Trade, provided that, in such Act or Ordinance, all British Ships (including the ships of any other British Possession) shall be treated in exactly the same manner as ships of the British Possession in which it is made. We find that the Commonwealth of Australia has taken advantage of the provisions of this Section of the Merchant Shipping Act to introduce a law which has had the effect of conferring on Australian Shipowners a monopoly in the Australian Coasting Trade. This has been done, not by excluding non-Australian ships in so many words, but by providing in the Australian Navigation Act for a system of control by means of licenses to trade on the Australian coast, which are only granted to vessels engaged in such trade under certain conditions. The conditions attached to the grant of a license

(Continued on page 7.)

First article appeared on the 26th instant.

LONDON LETTER.

BALDWIN BULLIED ON INDIAN ISSUE

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

(BY AIR MAIL).

LONDON, March 13.

We have been entertained this week to a series of political performances which, as the handiwork of a quick change artist, might testify to his genius. Last week, in his speech at Newton Abbot, Mr. Baldwin was at pains to show that there was no change in the attitude of the Conservative party on the question of India. This he then defined as committing the Conservative party to nothing more than an honest attempt to confront the serious difficulties which will be experienced in working out the details outlined by the Round Table Conference. This was meant to serve as a useful palliative after the certainly more specific assurance in the House of Commons on the 26th January last "to implement what has been done in the Round Table Conference." Apart from this whittling down it was felt that Mr. Baldwin would not yield to the diehards in his party. The resolution passed by the India Committee of the Conservative party on Monday last came therefore as a surprise. It seemed that Mr. Baldwin had at last surrendered to the diehards and the fire eaters in his camp and the Rothermere Press went into raptures, gloating over the volte-face of the vanquished leader, and hurled vituperous gibes at him, which indicated that the Indian question was merely the big stick to beat the leader with. And it proved a serviceable stick at that, for it was easy to rouse the all and sundry of the Conservative party against Mr. Baldwin over the Indian question. Every other question would find its protagonist within the party except the Indian question, which offered the least resistance, if any at all, in blackguarding the leader over his attitude in regard to India, which it was felt was influenced by Mr. Baldwin's desire to support Lord Irwin as far as possible.

BALDWIN'S SURRENDER

This also explains the surprise experienced in Parliamentary circles at Mr. Baldwin's surrender at this juncture, as it was generally believed that Mr. Baldwin would stick to his guns until Lord Irwin retired. But the position of the Conservative leader was being undermined from day to day and with every development in the Indian situation, he came in for vituperous attacks in the Rothermere Press. The opposition had become so virile that something had to be done to pacify the wolves. It seems also to have been generally realised that Mr. Baldwin's assurance in the House of Commons on the 28th January, worded as it was, was a faux pas. The present decision of Mr. Baldwin endorsed by the India Committee that "the Conservative party cannot be represented at any further Round Table Conference in India" provided therefore the convenient food to pacify the wolves, but it is doubtful whether it will serve to save Mr. Baldwin's leadership from the fate which has awaited it. This decision created a sensation particularly in political circles. In the meantime Mahatma Gandhi sent his telegram to Lord Irwin inquiring whether the letter could "deliver the goods" at the forthcoming conference in view of the Conservative party's new position. Hurried confabulations and conferences were held, and on Tuesday in the evening, what was described as "an authoritative explanation" was issued by the Central Office of the Conservative party, explaining the difference between the Conservative party, and the Government as being one of procedure. The "Times" followed up this official apology by a leading article discrediting in a somewhat grandiose manner, the interpretations put on the wording of the decision by other papers, and expounded the authratitive interpretation that the intention of the decision was limited merely to procedure by the use of the words "in India," and nothing more. Yesterday we again witnessed in the House of Commons rather laboured attempts to assure the world that the Conservative party still stood firm in its policy of co-operation with the Government, and that no

(Continued on page 7.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

To Continue In Saddle.

So Mr. Lloyd George would rather dominate the Labour Government from without. "There will be," says Reuter, "no form of pact between Liberals and the Government, but the Liberals will promise to give Government general support, conditional on the Government pursuing a number of specified lines of policy which the Liberals regard as essential at the present time." Perhaps, Mr. Lloyd George is right. He will remain the virtual dictator of Great Britain without prejudicing the position of his group as a separate entity. A coalition would have reduced the Liberal Party from a strong irresistible minority to a respectable Right Wing. As regards the attitude of Sir John Simon, he could not help opposing Liberal support to Mr. MacDonald—even though on the Liberals' own terms—and leaving before the end of the meeting. His parliamentary future lies in the hands of Spen Valley Conservatives. To remain politically alive he must dance to the tune set by the Conservatives even as Mr. MacDonald must obey the instructions of the Liberals.

The Lima Revolt.

There has been grave trouble in Lima, the Capital of the Republic of Peru. Some troops revolted producing a "reign of terror for four hours." They surrendered only after their headquarters had been blown up by gunfire and forty of them killed. But the dangers of the situation appear to have remained sufficiently serious to necessitate the proclamation of Martial Law. These outbreaks are common enough. Indeed, it is difficult to keep count of revolutions—abortive or successful—that take place in the South American Republic. But it is very curious that these daily assaults on Law and Order—the very basis of "civilised Government"—never stir "Civilisation" to its depths.

"Justified By Results."

Mr. Montague, the Under-Secretary of State for Air, told the Commons on Tuesday that "5000 attacks has been made during the North-West Frontier operations." And, as was only to be expected, they "had been conducted with skill and determination." Mr. Montague, further hastened to assure honourable members that "in that particular area the substitution of the Air Force had been definitely justified by the results." What the success of the Air Operations, or, for that matter, of the whole military campaign on the Frontier, amounts to, is clear from a Peshawar message of Wednesday announcing the extension of the Public Safety Regulation of 1931 in Peshawar District "in view of the existing relations with the Afridi Tribes." For the sake of impoverished India as well as of the poor Afridis, let us hope that the devs of 5000 air attacks, conducted with skill and determination and justified by results, are numbered.

"Bats and Birds."

The present Legislative Assembly could be easily cajoled into voting a heavier tax on kerosene oil, a necessary thing of life even among the poorest. But when it came to paying a heavier income-tax, the case was different. Altruism as well as self-interest induced many legislators to support Sir Cowasji Jehangir's amendment to the Finance Bill, which would mean a loss of about two crores and a half to Government and which would compel Government to retrench. As Mr. Jog put it, both bats and birds were expected to support the amendment, which was carried by a clear majority. The Assembly would have done better if it had also consistently thrown out other proposals of fresh taxation, calculated to be a heavy burden on the poor.

Cawnpore Disturbances.

The disturbances at Cawnpore following on the Lahore executions have assumed grave proportions. It is said that a communal turn was given to the disturbances because Congress supporters forced Muslim shopkeepers to observe a hartal as a mark of protest against the executions. We fear there must be something more behind the sudden and serious communal turn the disturbances took. We hope, however, that people's leaders will assert themselves fully in the interests of peace and especially take care that the communal passions roused by the riots are not exploited by mischief-mongers for political purposes.

Opposition To Challenge Viceroy's Decision

WILL ASSEMBLY HAVE ANOTHER WALK-OUT

Rangachariar Decides To Non-Cooperate With Retrenchment Committee

NEW DELHI, Mar. 26.
(From Our Correspondent.)

"We are shocked by this action of the Governor-General." "We want time to get over these irritating speeches that the Finance Member has been making." "Our members have left and you have taken us unawares." These remarks by Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Sir Abdur Rahim, respectively sum up the feeling roused by the announcement to-day that the Viceroy had decided to recommend the Finance Bill.

Government which had been outwitted and outvoted yesterday certainly outwitted the opposition to-day and the House did not accept at its face value Sir George Schuster's remark "I have not resorted to parliamentary manoeuvres, otherwise I could have got a small majority yesterday."

BLACTTIAN METHODS.

There was considerable Lobby comment on this if it meant that he did not adopt Blackett's methods to get the exchange ratio passed it was correct, but if it meant that he had ignored the hailey method of winning votes he was wrong because as Mr. Rangachariar put it Finance Member and Sir Fazlihussain had together run the Bobby with as much fervour as they could and had done all that was possible by exercise of patronage and influence to derail people or win them over.

HIS LATEST.

For instance the Lobby interprets rather strictly, the close association between Maulvi Mohamed Yakub's latest politics and the Government policy. However a challenge was thrown and the opposition entertained it and wanted time to think the matter over.

MUCH WOBLING.

The Persident and the Leader of the House found themselves once again in a position where decision had to be taken, without previous consultation. There was again great deal of wobbling and indecision and in the end they decided to agree to an adjournment till to-morrow.

NON-COOPERATION.

The non-officials soon met and decided not only to challenge the Viceroy's recommendation, but also to withdraw support to the Retrenchment Committee scheme. There might even be some attempt at another walk out. Government is anxious to vote to-morrow, as the number of members who left yesterday cannot return by to-morrow and Government may snap a victory. Government want to put their seal to-morrow and have arranged that Viceroy's farewell address should come the day next

M. L. AS STOCKED

NEW DELHI, Mar. 26.

The Assembly met to-day an hour earlier than usual, and within a quarter of an hour, went through the entire Finance Bill, clause by clause, but before the third reading was taken up, the Finance Member asked the President to communicate to the House a message from the Governor-General which, while, appreciating the co-operation of the House and the point of view they had pressed regarding economy, stated that the Government could not economise more than one crore in the next year and in the widest interest of India's credit, Government could not ask the Assembly to leave an unbalanced budget. The Governor-General therefore sent the bill to the Assembly in a recommended form urging them to pass it in that form.

The following is the amendment moved by Sir George Schuster to the Income-tax schedule:—To levy incomme-tax of 6 pies on incomes between Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 5,000, of 9 pies on incomes between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000 and one anna on incomes up to Rs. 15,000. All incomes of Rs. 15,000 and upwards should bear the same tax as proposed in the Bill

OBJECTIONS AND COUNTER-OBJECTIONS.

As Sir George Schuster was proceeding to explain his amendment Mr. Rangachariar objected to it and wanted atleast two days notice to consider such a grave matter.

The President said that House must be fully possessed of the amendment before he could allow any point of order.

Mr. Rangachariar objected under Standing Orders to the moving of the amendment without two days' notice.

The President said that there had been precedents when such important amendments vitally accecting public niterests had been allowed.

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty said that the House had received a shock and must have time to consider the situation before hearing Sir George Schuster. They were not in a mood to do so.

Sir George Rainy was agreeable to a brief adjournment.

Sir Hari Singh Gour said that it would be better for them to hear Sir George Schuster fully and then adjourn.

OPPOSITION DIVIDED?

President.—Leaders of the Nationalist Party seem divided among themselves.

Sir Hari Singh Gour.—No. My view has now been accepted.

President.—What has the Independent Leader to say?

Sir Abdur Rahim.—I must say that we have been taken unawares and feel shocked. Some of our members have left Delhi and we want an adjournment till Monday to enable us to get them back.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir.—Can an amendment be moved to the Government's amendment?

Sir Lancelot Graham.—Yes.

President.—It is open to the House to accept or reject the amendment.

Sir George Schuster was thereupon asked to continue his explanation.

TO MARK THEIR DISSATISFACTION.

A meeting of the non-official members of the Assembly who had yesterday voted for Sir Cowasji Jehangir's amendment decided this afternoon not to reconsider the recommended Finance Bill and also not to serve on the proposed retrenchment committee in view of the Government's attitude towards the Nationalist Party. Thereafter they held a separate meeting to discuss what further line of action could be taken to mark their dissatisfaction.

Sir George Schuster continuing said that Sir Cowasji Jehangir's amendment would leave a very unfortunate impression. His proposals were intended to balance the Budget not leaving any particular class unaffected. That balance had been rudely upset by the amendment passed yesterday. The constitutional position was such that the Government could not appeal to the country nor could it divest itself of its responsibility. They therefore had to depend on the House to gauge the expression of public opinion. The Government had done that already. He asked whether it was just to sacrifice incometax of roughly about 90 lakhs derived from incomes of Rs. 15,000 and over.

GROANING UNDER ONE CRORE ECONOMY!

Referring to the Governments response he said that they had agreed to slow down army re-equipment. "The House will recognise that whatever Army is to be maintained ought to be properly squipped. The effect of our decision would be to delay perhaps postpone for ever, a proper equipment of the Army. On the civil side a cut of fifty lakhs would leave us in a desperately tight position. I would have to wait and see how things go during the year and keep a very close eye on the expenditure until we see how things go. We cannot release the full amounts necessary for popular programmes like Civil Aviation. I will review the position again at Simla. At present I dare not take a greater risk. I think the Assembly has done wrong in forcing us to accept this substantial reduction of a crore but I will do my utmost to carry them out and see what further economies can be effected. (Applause.)

240 LAKHS CUT TOO MUCH!

I would appeal to them to do their utmost to help me in retrenchment enquiries. In everything they have asked for these days I have responded. We have shown that we mean business but we cannot work miracles. Until I see my way to balance the Budget I would be absolutely failing in my duty if I did not say that in seeking to make a cut of 240 lakhs you are asking the Government to do something which is impossible.

SHOULDERS BROAD ENOUGH TO BEAR.

I have not resorted to any parliamentary manoeuvres. It might be possible so to arrange things that we might perhaps have got a slight majority. I have dealt with everything on the floor of this House. No doubt yesterday if we had liked to take advantage we might have put members into difficulties. We did not take our stand on formalities and allowed the members to discuss the Bill in the manner which suited them. I would like the members to reconsider their attitude. Our proposals would give relief to poorest classes of incometax payers but do not force the Government into an unsound financial position merely for the sake of maintaining your original position for relieving a class of taxpayers who however hard they are hit have shoulders broad enought to bear it.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir.—The Hon'ble member is making an allegation which he has not proved.

Finance Member.—I have concluded my speech and the Hon'ble member will get an opportunity to have his say.

The President then gave the ruling that as the House had the power to reject it, it had necessarily the power to amend the recommended bill. He was prepared to allow the members' reasonable opportunity but the bill must pass quickly.

ADJOURNMENT URGED.

Mr. Rangachariar said that originally they had desired to help the Government but in view of to-days development they had no desire to help the Government to rush through this most important measure. It was the Chair's prerogative to adjourn the House with due regard to public interest. But he emphasised that the non-official benches were depleted because they thought that when an amendment was moved by such a reasonable man as Sir Cowasji Jehangir there would be no such recommendation as came from the Governor-General.

IRRITATING.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir said that the Finance Member's speeches had cause irritation and excitement. Members must get time to get over this very irritable spirit in which the Finance Member had put them. It would not also be fair for the Government to take advantage of the absence of non-officials.

Sir Hugh Cocke said that the issue had been previously discussed threadbare and he approved of the President's suggestion for adjournment till to-morrow.

The President said that Mr. Rangachariar's suggestion would mean a dilatory proposal, so he adjourned the House till to-morrow.

Thereafter all the non-official members met in the Committee Room to consider their attitude on the matter and whether they should oppose the Bill or amend it or walk out in protest to-morrow or throw out the Bill.

The House suddenly adjourned till to-morrow to enable the parties to consider the Governor-General's recommendation, which the party leaders said, had shocked them.—A. P.

DELEGATES TO R. T. CONFERENCE MUST GO WITH "RESTRICTED MANDATE"

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1.)

Gandhiji said if the delegates could be affected by the English atmosphere they must be made of poor stuff.

CONDEMNATION OF LAHORE EXECUTION.

Mahatma Himself to Move Resolution.

Congress Camp,
KARACHI, Mar. 26.

Amused tolerance with which the Congressmen view Wednesday morning's Red Shirt demonstrations conceals some real anxiety with regard to the chances of troubles in the open Congress. Large crowds that kept a ceaseless vigil round Mahatma Gandhi's camp throughout the day, and at nightfall went away disappointed as Gandhiji, against his usual custom, held evening prayers inside the camp served to obliterate the impression produced by hostile demonstrations, but scenes at Malir station continued, be the subject of widespread comment, and were first considered at to-day's meeting of the Working Committee. By a section of Congress opinion such scenes are held to be not without their own significance, for the more violently boisterous they are the more rapid and unmistakable would the revulsion of public feeling be.

WORKING COMMITTEE DISCUSSIONS.

Discussions at the Working Committee to-day then moved on to the general review of various subjects on the agenda. It seems likely that the resolution on Bhagat Singh will be among the first to be considered by the Congress. Probably Gandhiji himself will move it. It is excepted the resolution will be so worded as not to conflict with the Congress creed of non-violence. It will express regret that the executions should have taken place at the present juncture when Government as well as the Congress were working for peaceful atmosphere. The resolution will certainly make clear the Congress does not approve of Bhagat Singh's method.

The passage of this resolution is certain to be smooth for consideration in a calm atmosphere of other important questions.

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS.

The first of these is ratification of the Delhi Truce. No very powerful opposition is expected in the Subjects Committee, but in the open sessions Red Shirts may create a scene but a comfortable majority for Gandhiji is nevertheless predicted. As a corollary to this resolution the Congress, it is believed, will defined the attitude towards the Round Table Conference. A resolution may be placed before the Congress reaffirming the Lahore resolution of Independence, and defining what the Congress regards as the substance of Independence to form the basis of discussion at the London Conference. The resolution may also make clear what safeguards are in the interests of India and acceptable to the Congress.

FORMULA FOR COMMUNAL UNITY.

A formula for communal unity may be attempted by the present session. The Delegates who are attending the session will bring up the question of separation, and it is likely the Congress will endorse their views in favour of Burma entering the Federation. The demand for declaration of fundamental rights for the States subjects in the future Constitution demand for unconditional release of all political prisoners, whether violent or non-violent and a mandate to the Congress delegates to the Round Table Conference are other subjects awaiting consideration.

A public meeting has been announced to take place to-morrow evening in the Congress grounds at which Gandhiji and other leaders are expected speak.

Trouble by Red Shirts is anticipated.—A. P. Special.

THE KARACHI CONGRESS.

—:o:—

A Large Number Of Foreign Journalists

KARACHI, Mar. 23.

A great array of foreign journalists is attending the Indian National Congress for the first time in its history.

When the Congress was first started about 45 years ago "The Times" (London) used to send to India special correspondent to report its proceedings.

But that practice was subsequently dropped because the Congress moved slowly to the Left and became a thorn in the flesh of the Government specially during and after the Viceroyalty of Lord Curzon.

Recent events in India have attracted world-wide attention and the American and British Press have sent several well-known special correspondents with an international reputation to study the events in India and report on the same.

The American Press has shown commendable enterprise in broadcasting Indian news to millions of American readers.

The number of American Press correspondents at Delhi while the Irwin-Gandhi conversations were going on was large and a correspondent asked Gandhi whether he would go to America on lecturing tour for a million dollars!

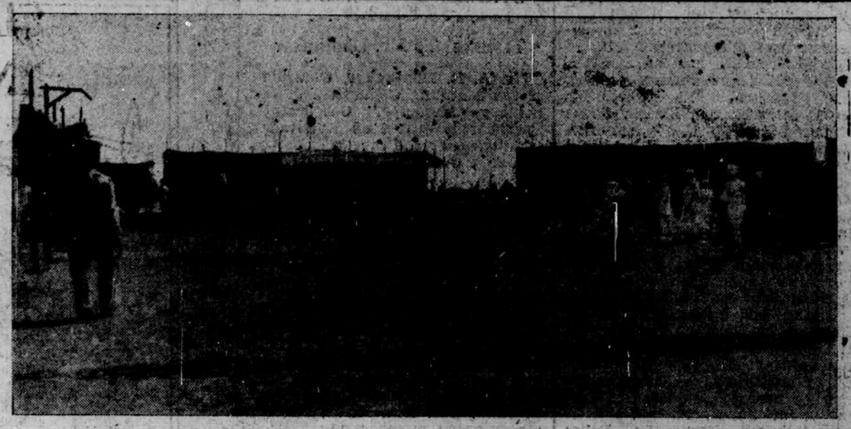
Mahatmaji laughed and declined with thanks.

The great "Daily Mail" (the Rothermere paper) is to be represented at the Karachi Congress by Sir Percival Phillips who has already arrived.

"The Times" representative is Mr. Peterson and the "News Chronicle" has Mr. Robert Bernays to represent it.

An interesting American free lance journalist is Mr. Edward H. James of Concord (Mass) who arrived in Karachi this morning.

The Karachi Congress will be a record Congress in many ways including the number of representatives sent by the world Press to report its proceedings.—Sind observer.



A view of Mahatma Gandhi's Hut (on left) and the President's Hut (on right) at the Congress Nagar in Karachi.

—"G. S. A."

FAIR FIELD AND NO FAVOUR.

—:o:—

Bombay Womens' Demand.

Mrs. Annapurna Deshmukh President, Brahman Bhagini Samaj has sent the following telegram to the President of the Indian National Congress, Karachi:—

"Request the Congress to remove all disabilities of the Indian women to hold property in their own right and power to vote. No discriminating favour as regards reservation or co-option wanted."

AJMER P. U. C. WANTS DEFINITE ASSURANCE.

BEFORE TAKING PART IN R. T. C.

(From A Correspondent).

AJMER, March 25.

A meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee held on Mar. 22, passed several important resolution. One of them related to the invitation to be extended to the Indian National Congress to hold its next session in Ajmer. Another resolution was in regard to the Congress participation in the Round Table Conference, which read: "Whereas the policy of the Central and Provincial Government, with regard to the release of Satyagrahi prisoners and realisation of outstanding Revenue etc., has not been satisfactorily and whereas Lord Sankey and Mr. Benn in their recent utterances made it abundantly clear that the safeguards proposed in the Round Table Conference are indispensable which fact goes against the Gandhi-Irwin Settlement, this Provincial Congress Committee is of opinion that Congress should not take any part whatever in the Round Table Conference until a definite assurance is given by the Government about the right of India to make changes in the reservations in her own interest and until proof of a change of heart is forthcoming in the fulfilment of the terms of the Truce. This Provincial Congress Committee also holds that it would be well nigh impossible for the Conference to come to a successful conclusion until there is a change in the mentality as manifested by Government in not releasing other political prisoners and in not commuting the death sentences of Bhagat Singh and others.

ENQUIRY INTO PUBLIC DEBT

—:o:—

Congress To Set Up Committee

It is understood the Congress will set up a committee to enquire into the question of public debt with a view to place before the Congress Delegation to the Round Table Conference material regarding the legitimate liability to which India could be committed under the future constitution. Conversations among the Congressmen also reveal the fact that they would resist any preferential treatment in regard to criminal trials to Europeans under the new Constitution.—A. P. Special.

Syed Lalbadshah Leaves For Karachi.

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, March 25.

Syed Lalbadshah, President and other office-bearers of the Frontier Congress Committee, Syed Qasimjan Khanjigul, Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Dr. Ghosh left to-day for Karachi to attend the Congress.—A.P.

Secretary's Report On Congress Work Adopted

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Mar. 26.

The Working Committee has adopted the Secretary's report on the Congress work of the past year.

BOMBAY LEADERS ENTERTAINED "EN-ROUTE" TO KARACHI.

(From A Correspondent.)

MANGROL, March 26.

"S.S. Ahmedi" carrying Mr. Nariman, Mr. and Mrs. Munshi, Mr. and Mrs. Abdul Jafferbhoy, Abdulreheman Mitha, Prof. Johri and other Bombay delegates "en-route" to Karachi stopped here and the leaders were entertained by Seth Musa Abdulkarim. The ship left this noon for Karachi.

21 DELEGATES FOR KARACHI.

(From A Correspondent).

BELGAUM, March 26.

Twenty-one delegates left Belgaum for Congress including Messrs. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande, Hanumantrao Kaujalgi and Balwantrao Datar.

LANG REFUSES TO PAY INTEREST.

—:o:—

Is British Empire Breaking Up?

AUSTRULIAN PREMISER MUCH INTRIGUED

LONDON, Mar. 26.

Canberra.—Mr. Scullin announced in the House of Representatives that Mr. Lang had telegraphed to him that New South Wales did not intend to pay interest due to Westminster Bank on April 1 "nor any subsequent interest payable in London.

Members for Riverina and North New South Wales, after the announcement, threatened to secede from New South Wales.

Mr. Theodore declared that Mr. Lang's action was utterly unjustified. There had been no necessity hitherto for any Government to refuse to pay its debts.

VITAL QUESTIONS RAISED.

Mr. Scullin said that Mr. Lang's proposed default raised vital questions. He asked, was Commonwealth legally liable in the event of default, to pay interest due to the holders of New South Wales bonds and if so, could Commonwealth use revenues contributed by other States?

Mr. Latham promised Opposition support to Government in any steps to ensure Mr. Lang's observance of the financial agreement.

Mr. Theodore disclosed that Mr. Lang had refused the offer of the Commonwealth Banks' assistance to prevent default.—Reuter.

Dignified Way Of Showing Resentment

—:o:—

HOW MAHATMA LOOKS AT RED SHIRTS DEMONSTRATION

KARACHI, Mar. 26.

Mahatma Gandhi in an interview to the journalists on yesterdays demonstration said that the demonstrators vented their resentment in a most dignified manner for they confined their resentment and insult to handing him black flowers without doing him physical injury. Their shouts of "Down with Gandhism" were a legitimate expressed of their anger.

Gandhiji hoped that they would exercise restraint throughout the session for his goal was the same as of the others. The cult of violence could have no meaning in this country of famished millions. He wanted bravery that would mount the gallows without injuring or harbouring any thought of injury to any soul.—A. P.

GANDHIJI TO MEET RED SHIRTS

—:o:—

'Separation Of Burma'

KARACHI, March 26.

Red Shirt demonstrators are causing some anxiety to Congress leaders, especially as they might disturb the open session of the Congress. Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders will meet them at a public meeting to-morrow.

It is expected that a resolution opposing the separation of Burma from India will be moved in open Congress in compliance with the desire of Burman leaders who have come here.—A. P.

DRAMA IN AID OF N. S. D. HOME FOR BLIND

The Arya Naitak Natak Mandali will give a benefit performance in aid of Narsingrao Shivaji Dharmaji Industrial Home for the Blind on 8th April next (Wednesday) at 9-30 p.m. Tickets cost from Rs. 4-8-0 to As. 8, which would be had from: (1) N. S. D. Home for Blind, Kumbharwada 3rd Lane; (2) Messrs. Rustomji Ginwala, Esplanade Road; (3) Theatre Office, whole day on 8th April.

SRI RAMANA SATCHITANANDA SAMAJ, PAREL

The members of this Samaj will celebrate Sri Rama Navami Utsava from Saturday (28th inst.) to Monday (6th April) in the mandap specially erected for the purpose on the terrace of Chedda (late Ghaswalla) Building Sopari Baug Road, Parel, Bombay.

MAHASABHA CONDEMNS MUSLIM BARGAINING

—:o:—

It Wants National Outlook

From Our Special Representative
NEW DELHI, March 26.

Bhai Permanand's attention was drawn by a press representative to a statement which is stated to have been signed by some thirty Muslim Members of the Central Legislature regarding their communal demands which practically reproduce the resolutions of the Muslim League passed last week in Delhi.

SPIRIT OF MAHASABHA'S SCHEME.

Bhai Permanand said "It is easy to produce a counter statement from the Hindu side more authoritative than the one issued by Dr. Ziauddin which does not even mention the names of signatories but the position we take up is different. During the past fortnight all leading Hindu leaders in Delhi including important Hindu members of both the houses of the Central Legislature have given very serious consideration to the situation at present facing the country. Thereafter we Hindus took a deputation to Mahatma Gandhi and explained our point of view which was that we were prepared to make generous concessions so long as the essential well-being of the nation and the basis of a sound national Government was not challenged. We in that spirit met the Mahatma and it was in that spirit that the Hindu Mahasabha's Working Committee outlined its scheme of communal arrangement.

BARGAINING SPIRIT.

We find now that the Muslim side is not prepared to regard the issue as one of a national consequence and that they are again harping on separate electorates and the other impossible conditions as most fundamental to any scheme of constitutional self-Government. If this is their attitude then we can only treat it as exhibition of an attitude of mind which believes in bargaining and is not in search of truth and fair play.

'DUTY TO RESIST.'

We will in that case feel it our duty to resist with the utmost power at our command any inroads the Muslim Communalists may wish to make into our common national life. I trust, however, that the statement published this morning has not that behind it which it claims to have and that it merely reflects the views of a minority which draws its inspiration from sources not known to be either progressive or favourable to the advance of our country towards 'Swaraj.'

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Tokiwa Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Saturday the 28th inst.

FORETELLING MACHINE—PLANCHETTE.

This curious Planchette was invented in 1867, and is shaped like a heart with an electrified compound having full spiritual and mesmeric powers, fixed in the centre. Two persons lay their hands upon it, one of them asks a question, the wheels move, and the response is recorded on the sheet of paper spread underneath. Scientists from America are drawn into controversies concerning it.

Litigants, Businessmen, Students, Seekers of Fortune and Lovers have found in Planchette a secret of success. Price Rs. 3. Postage Extra.

SANJIWANI BOOK DEPOT, ALIGARH, U. P.

Merchants' Plea For A City Civil Court.

—:o:—

"SCALE OF CHARGES TO ATTORNEYS SHOULD BE REDUCED."

"The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have addressed the following letter on the 24th March, to the Government of Bombay, Home Department, regarding the establishment of a City Civil Court for Bombay:—

I am directed by the Committee of this Chamber to address the Government of Bombay with regard to the question of establishment of a City Civil Court in this City. My Committee have always felt that the costliness of legal proceedings and the inordinate delay which takes place in the disposal of suits are a great handicap in the way of business people. It was because of this that they, so far back as 1917, addressed a letter to Government. There were at the time two alternatives before Government to remedy this evil, viz. (1) the establishment of a City Civil Court on lines similar to the one in Madras, and (2) the extension of the powers of the Small Causes Court. My Committee approved of the second alternative and gave their reasons for doing so. Nothing, however, came out of this till 1924 when Government introduced a Bill in the Bombay Legislative Council to amend the Small Causes Court Act, 1882. Government had dropped the first alternative, viz. the establishment of a City Civil Court and proposed to take up the other alternative viz. extension of the powers of the Small Causes Court. Unfortunately, even this proposal to extend the powers of the Small Causes Court which was incorporated in the form of a Bill was not pushed further by Government on the ground that "it was generally opposed."

GOVERNMENT RECOGNISES THE NEED.

My Committee, though they wrote to Government, could not elicit the information as to which bodies particularly had opposed it. Since 1924, my Committee have been re-considering the question and have been strengthened in their original belief that the establishment of a City Civil Court was the best way out of the present difficulties experienced by businessmen with regard to both the costliness of the litigation and the inordinate delay in the disposal of suits. In their letter to the Prothonotary and Senior Master, H. M.'s High Court, Bombay, No. 3874, dated the 16th December 1930, my Committee emphasised this aspect of the question. In this connection, they are glad to note the views of Government as expressed in "A Note on the Co-ordination of Administration of Greater Bombay," where it is observed that the solution of the difficulty (extension of the jurdiction of Bombay City for Police purposes) would appear to be the establishment of a City Civil Court, a demand for which, it is understood, is growing stronger and that the establishment of such a Court would relieve the High Court of a number of cases of a petty nature and allow time for hearing of appeals, etc. My Committee are glad to note that the Hon'ble Member in Charge of the Home Department expressed his approval of a City Civil Court in his speech on the 21st February 1930, and also recently in his speech on the 12th March, 1931, in the Bombay Legislatife Council. The Hon'ble the Home Member in his recent speech remarked that the proposal had come only from members of the House and that Government would like to be assured by the mercantile community that they wanted a City Civil Court.

"PENALISING BUSINESS COMMUNITY."

It must be seen from the facts given herein that the Indian commercial community has always favoured the idea of the establishment of a City Civil Court since 1917 and it was not because of their opposition or indifference that the idea was dropped in 1924 but because Government wanted to adopt an alternative which was almost similar to the City Civil Court proposal. Even their second proposal viz. extension of the powers of the Small Causes Court would have been preferable to continuing the present system and thereby penalising the business community needlessly. My Committee realise that the establishment of a City Civil Court will mean some additional expenditure, but they are of opinion that whatever expenditure to be incurred on such a scheme will be amply compensated by retrenchment Government will be able to make in the number of Judges of the High Court and other matters.

Under the circumstances, my Committee beg to hope that Government will be pleased to arrange for the establifshment, as soon as possible, of such a City Civil Court in the City, and thus relieve the commercial community of a good deal of their present hardship and inconvenience regarding litigation.

REVISE THE SCALE OF CHARGES.

With reference to the scale of charges allowed to Attorneys in taxation, my Committee have been representing to the High Court, not only that the 33 1/3 per cent excess which was allowed to be added on the total of Attorneys' Bills as surcharge on the alleged increase of expenditure by way of rent, salaries to clerks, stationery, etc. during the war period, for which there is of course no justification now, should be abolished altogether, but that the whole scale should be reconsidered and reduced. This is due to the fact that even the old scale was framed on an extravagant footing unsuitable to a poor country like India. My Committee are informed that the scale is being revised by the High Court and will come up to Government for sanction at an early date, if it has not been sent already. I am directed by my Committee to request you therefore, that the revised scale be sent to my Committee for comments and opinion before it is finally dealt with as the commercial community feels heavily the present exorbitant cost of litigation."

POLICE INSPECTOR SAVED BY CONGRESSMEN

(Continued from page 1.)

made their Panchnamas and handed them over to his orderly.

SAVED BY CONGRESSMAN.

He could notice Congress volunteers among those who had made a cordon. He could not say if there were other persons also. While proceeding further the witness noticed the Police Patil who had fallen down, rising, but he did not know what happened to him afterwards. The arrested persons were with the Police till the party crossed the brook and entered the cordon. The witness was going further pushing the persons who were to his left. At this time stones and pieces of wood began to fly. There was a great rush and he reached the bunyan tree. Due to the rush of the crowd the cordon broke near the tree and the witness waited a little down the bunyan tree. Here he was hit by a piece of wood and his headgear fell down. He bent down to pick it up and he was again hit on his left shoulder. While he was attempting to see who was the assailant a third blow fell on the thumb of his right hand. In the meanwhile a Congress volunteeer by name Thorave took the witness into his clasps and removed him to a bush near the well.

"TO SAVE ME."

Judge:—Let me know if it was to save you?

Witness:—I cannot say why it was.

Judge:—But was it to remove you from the assailants and thus protect you or to attack you further.

Witness:—It was to save me.

While Thorave was taking me we met Gupte (accused No. 17) We had proceeded a little further when there was firing.

Public Prosecutor:—What did you do on hearing the shots?

Witness:—I took shelter in a bush nearby. The Ranger was also hiding there. He had taken shelter before me.

Question:How long did the firing continue?

Answer:—For about four to five minutes.

Judge:—Were all the shots fired at once or at intervals?

Witness:—They were fired at intervals.

Judge:—How many shots did you hear.

Witness:—About 50.

CONGRESSMEN INTERFERE.

The witness then said that when the firing was stopped a crowd of 25 to 30 persons rushed at the place where the witness was hiding with a view to assault him. But there were some Congress volunteers who requested the assailants to stay their hands and go back.

About Meghnath No. 10 witness said that he (Meghnath) had taken shelter under the same bush where the witness hid himself. Witness had not seen the accused before that, but afterward witness was accompanied by him upto Chirner.

GUPTE PACIFIES CROWDS.

Judge:—You said that the crowd was shouting "Gandhiji-ki-Jai" "Inquilab Zindabad" and "Gangalka Kayda Tod Diya" what was Gupte doing in that crowd. Was he also shouting the slogans?

Witness:—No. Gupte was not shouting any slogans. He was trying to pacify the crowd and asking them to be quiet.

Witness also said that Gupte was with him under the bush where they had taken shelter, when shots were being fired and he accompanied the witness to Chirner and from there to Panvel in Bhar Sahib Puranik's car.

NON-VIOLENT KHARE.

As regards Khare accused No. 31, witness said that he had seen him coming down the hill while witness was going up. On seeing the Police, Khare went up and was reported by a constable to have asked the people to throw their weapons and to assemble at the top of the hill.

CONGRESSMEN FEEDS POLICE.

Proceeding the witness stated that at Chirner he took his meals at Sakharam Keshav Powle (accused No. 11) who has his house there. He had to wait for a long time in Chirner because no conveyance was available. There was only one car and it had left for Chirner. Mr. Gupte accused No. 17 sent a word with some persons going by the first car and as a result Bhau Sahib Puranik's car arrived at Chirner. Messrs. L. R. Joshi and G. K. Patwardhan and Vedak accused No. 25 came by that car to Chirner. Witness then started by that car for Panvel. He was accompanied by Gupte and Vedak. On his way he met Savant, the Sub-Inspector of Police, Panvel. Witness inquired about the Police and he was told by the Sub-Inspector that only eleven police constables had returned to Panvel.

The Sub-Inspector accompanied then on their return to Chirner and there in the evening the witness filed a complaint about the theft of his revolver and cartridges with the Sub-Inspector.

IRRELEVANT.

The Public Prosecutor wanted to put in that complaint as an exhibit in the case. But the judge disallowed it on the ground that as the complaint filed by Sub-Inspector Savant on the previous day was already put in as an exhibit and according to Section 105 of the Criminal Procedure Code another statement could not go in. He held that almost 24 hours before Mr. Patil filed the complaint Sub-Inspector Savant had received information of the incident and he was actually engaged in investigating.

The Court then rose for the day. Further examination of Mr. Patil will be continued to-day, (Friday.)

ENCOURAGE AYURVEDA

—:o:—

A. G. Association's Plea

(From A Correspondent.)

DELHI, Mar. 23.

The annual gathering of the A. G. Association, was held on the 19th March, 1931 under the Presidentship of Capt. Kikani M.B.B.S. Registrar, Tibbi College Hospitals. Kaviraj K. S. Bhave, the Secretary, read the annual report pointing out the various difficulties, which the Association had to undergo during the course of the previous year. He also put forth the scheme, as to how the superiority of Ayurveda in comparison to other Western Medical sciences can inculcated in the Indian minds. The scheme contains provisions for the development of Ayurveda in India.

Eloquent speeches were delivered on the "uplift of Ayurved" by Messrs. Amar Nath Garga, Ram Nath Beri, Nirpat Singh B. C. Gandhi. Among the many resolutions passed the first was a condolence resolution, by which the Association mourned the loss of the departed Leader Pandit Motilal Nehru, the president of the first Convocation of Tibbi College.

Resolutions were passed appealing to the College Authorities to supply Ayurvedic Medicines on the cheapest possible rates to the graduate practitioners of the college and also to start a standard magazine.

NAGPUR NOTES.

BALAGHAT DACOITY CASE.

(From A Correspondent).

NAGPUR, March 24.

In the Balaghat Dacoity case in which Messrs. Joshi, Huddar, Sadhu and others are being challaned in the Balaghat Court, the trial of the accused started from the 3rd instant regularly, and the prosecution evidence will be completed in about a week's time.

Mr. Mott of the Y.M.C.A. was given a farewell yesterday on behalf of the Nagpur Textile Union, Mr. Mott is proceeding to America on leave.

Mr. C. M. Trivedi, Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, who proceeded on 8 months' leave was given a hearty send-off at the Nagpur Railway Station yesterday.

HARTAL AND PROTEST MEETING AT ANAND.

(From A Correspondent.)

ANAND, March 25.

Anand observed complete hartal to-day on hearing the news of the Lahore executions. At 5 p.m. a big procession went round the city bareheaded. At 8 p.m. a big meeting was held when resolution was passed condemning the execution.

Viceroy's Farewell To Joint Houses

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, March 26.

It is understood that the Viceroy will deliver his farewell address to a joint session of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly, on Saturday next.—A. P.

STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING

Tributes To Mr. Dimtimkar

Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, was heartily ovated on Wednesday evening, after the meeting of the Standing Committee, on his relinquishing the office of the Chairman for the current official year, which ends on the 31st instant.

Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot, moved to put on record the valuable services rendered by Mr. Dimtimkar, as Chairman of the Standing Committee.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, in seconding the resolution said it was stated many times that nominated members did not work. This, said Mr. Chandavarkar, depended largely on the type of the nominated man. Mr. Dimtimkar, though a nominated member had worked on the the Schools Committee, the Standing Committee and the corporation with fairness irrespective of party, nationality or race, and had thus shown that the Standing Committee could not have got a better man as chairman.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai supporting the resolution expressed that hope that the example of Mr. Dimtimkar would be followed by his successor.

The proposition was further supported by Khan Bahadur M. I. Curtay, Dr. Vora, Dr. P. H. Mehesheri, Mr. P. J. Murzban and others.

The Municipal Commissioner in associating with the previous speakers said there was not a single occasion or instance in which Mr. Dimtimkar had allowed his personal prejudice or sentiment to reflect his impartiality or fairplay.

Mr. Dimtimkar in thanking his colleagues said his success was due to a large measure to the advice of Mr. Chandavarkar and assistance of Mr. Nadkarni.

3 YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT FOR STEALING [redacted] COATS.

Mr. Justice Patkar sentenced Abdul Gulam Rasul alias Adul, a Mahomedan of 35, to three years' rigorous imprisonment under section 380 I.P.C., at the Criminal Session of the Bombay High Court on Tuesday.

Tejal Jamini, the co-accused, who pleaded guilty, was given three years' rigorous imprisonment.

Both the accused with the intention of committing theft went to a shop on February 17. Tejal Jamini entered the shop and requested the shop-keeper to show him some coats. Evading the eye of the salesman, he handed over one bundle of coats to the other accused Shanker Ramchandra informed the shopkeeper and went after the accused Adul, who was running away. He gave a chase and brought back the accused and handed him over to the police.

After recording the evidence, the Presidency Magistrate, 4th Court, committed the accused to sessions on February 21.

The jury returned a verdict of "guilty", and His Lordship sentenced the accused as above.

PATHANS EXCHANGE BLOWS.

FIRST ACQUITTAL IN SESSIONS.

Mia Mir Hayat Shah, a Pathan of 24, was acquitted by Mr. Justice Patkar and a common jury on Thursday at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty on both the charges for an attempt ot commit cupable homicide and grievous hurt.

ALL OVER RS. 200.

The complainant, Birdad Subat Khan, owed a sum of Rs. 200 to the accused which was given to him in the month of May 1930. The accused went to the residence of the complainant at Sitaram Building on October 24, 1930, at 7 a.m. and demanded his money. The complainant had no money, so he told him to wait till November 7, when he would realise money by disposing of his motor lorry. The accused, who was in urgent need of money, pressed the complainant to pay him immediately. An altercation ensued, followed by an exchange of blows in which the complainant received 7 stabs with a sharp knife, one of which was fatal according to the doctor. The complainant's brother, Alikhan Subatkhan, who came to rescue him, also received three stabs in the struggle. The accused had two to three incised wounds besides some weals and abrasions. The altercation lasted for about ten minutes, and at different positions in the locality as the accused and the complainant were chasing each other by turn. The complainant denied that he had got a sharp cutting instrument though he admitted that he dealt three blows on the accused with a bamboo stick which he brought from a milkman's shop, who was his acquaintance, after the accused dealt him a severe blow on the back of his head by an Eddie Polo stick.

NOT GUILTY.

His Lordship accepting the unanimous verdict of the jury, which was not guilty on both the charges, acquitted the accused and ordered him to be discharged forthwith.

Mr. Rustom Jivanji Modi appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Azad appeared for the defence.

Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital.

The following donations were received towards the Funds of the Hospital from 1 st June 1930 to 23rd March 1931:—

	Rs.		
The Tulsidas Gopaljee Charitable Trust (Rs. 600 monthly)	5400	0	0
Grant from Bombay Municipality	3000	0	0
Seth Laljee Dongersey	2500	0	0
Sir Ratan Tata Charities	2500	0	0
Seth Habib Esmail (Rs. 300 monthly)	2400	0	0
Mr. & Mrs. S. P. Nair	1000	0	0
The N. M. Wadia Charities	750	0	0
Mr. Raghunath Manaji (Rs. 150 monthly)	600	0	0
Mrs. Surajmal Lallubhai	500	0	0
Seth Nandlal Kilachand	500	0	0
Including sums less than Rs. 500, the total now stands at	23329	13	0

Training Camp For Cubmasters.

The Provincial Scout Secretary Bombay, writes:—

"A Training camp for Prospective Cubmasters will be run by Mr. M. V. Venkateswaran, Provincial Scout Secretary, at Lonavla from 12th May to 20th May 1931. A camp fee of Rs. 5 per head, to cover the cost of food for the five days, will be charged. Campers are requested to bring with them their Scout Uniform and such other personal belongings as they would require for a stay of five days in camp.

Applications for admission to the camp, accompanied by the fee of Rs. 5, should reach the Provincial Scout Secretary, Bombay, by 20th April 1931."

BOMBAY SHAREHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION.

—:o:—

GOVT. AND INDUSTRIALISTS URGED TO ECONOMY.

The second annual general meeting of the Bombay Shareholders' Association was held on Wednesday evening, Mr. K.R.P. Shroff presiding. In presenting the second annual report regarding the work done by the Association, the Chairman congratulated Lord Irwin and Mahatma Gandhi for bringing about peaceful atmosphere in the country and expressed a hope that the safeguards, reservations and guarantees in the Round Table Conference would be dealt with from the standpoint of India's interests. He opined that India's power to formulate and enforce national economic legislation must be left unimpaired. He regretted that Government had failed to appreciate that the essential need of the moment was to reduce expenditure instead of resorting to further taxation. In England, he said, there was a regular economic campaign started to reduce expenditure, not only in Government departments, but also in industries. He welcomed the additional assistance given by the Government to the steel industry in the shape of further protection on galvanised sheets and payment of an additional amount on rails.

Referring to the textile industry, he was glad, that the Congress activities and the protection granted by Government had saved the industry from being wrecked and there was a hopeful future before it. He urged the mill agents to reduce the cost of production, increase efficiency of their mills by economy and carry out the internal reforms indicated by the Tariff Board.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE UNCHANGED.

BOMBAY, March 26.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 7 per cent.—A. P.

The Governor General in Council has prohibited the taking out of British India by land of any copy, translation or other reproduction, or of any summary of the letter of Amanullah Khan, ex-King of Afghanistan, dated the 10th February 1931, which first appeared in the 'Zamindar', a newspapcr published at Lahore, in its issue dated the 5th March 1931.

Buenos Aires—The British Empire Exhibition has been so successful that it is unofficially announced that it will be continued beyond the fixed closing date, namely 27th April. Attendance during the first ten days was over 300,000 which is far beyond expectations of promoters.—Reuter.

HEAVY TAXATION ON MOTOR VEHICLES.

"MOTOR DAY" TO BE CELEBRATED IN C. P.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, March 24.

The Central Provinces and Berar Motor-drivers' Association has decided to observe the 30th March as Motor Day on which all taxi and lorry drivers employed in various motor-services of the province will observe hartal and meetings will be held protesting against the heavy taxation on motor vehicles in force from 1st April 1931. The C. P. Council had passed a token cut disapproving of the proposed taxation but the same was restored by the Government. Taxi drivers contend that the proposed taxation is unparallelled, heavy and such as would permanently affect their interests.

A deputation on behalf of the Association had waited on the Hon. Sir Arthur Nelson in November last with little success.

CUTCH MANDVI, March 26.

Citizens of Cutch Mandvi observed a complete hartal at the sad and untimely hanging of Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev and have sent a message of consolation to their families in their bereavement.

REPRESENTED!
CANNIBAL CHIEF (RELEASING VICTIM)
"Why didn't you show me your itinerary before: you are bound for Kashmere and I'm JEENA'S Representative here."

Congress Concession.
From 20th March To 5th April, 1931

		Per Original Price.	Reduced Price.	FOR OUT STATIONS
Dr. BAHRY'S Dental Creams	Tube	0- 8-0	0- 4-0	Packing
POTENTA	Bottle	7- 8-0	1- 8-0	Free
ZONATILLA OIL	„	2- 8-0	1- 0-0	
ZONA DRAKSHASAVA	„	1-12-0	0-14-0	Postage
TATO BALM	Tube	0- 8-0	0- 4-0	
SWAN Tooth Powder Small	Bott.	0- 6-0	0- 3-0	Extra.

Dr. BAHRY'S DENTAL CREAM
Preserves Teeth in an excellent condition, prevents and destroys germs.

ZONA TILLA OIL
An external application removes impotency.

TATO BALM
Unequalled for Rheumatism, Sprains, Strains, Bruises, Sciatica, Lumbago, Stiff joints, Headache, etc.

POTENTA: Free from all intoxicating drugs, such as opium, cannabis indica, etc. cures nervous debility, seminal weakness, Impotency, Brain-fag, loss of memory, etc., ensuring a Healthy vigorous body for Both the Sexes.

ZONA DRAKSHA SAVA: An extract of grapes, free from alcohol, gives good appetite, keeps one free from constipation and invigorates the lost energy.

SWAN TOOTH POWDER: Free from grit, deodorant and antiseptic. Preserves teeth in an excellent condition. Prevents decay and destroys the germs.

Can be had at Our Retail Shop, Opp. [redacted] HALL, Bunder Road, or at O[redacted]

THE VICTORIA C[redacted] & MANUFACTUR[redacted]
LAWRENCE RO[redacted]

THE ONLY HYDROCELE EXPERT IN INDIA.
Dr. N. L. BURMAN, (Balaji Road, Surat)
Radically cures HYDROCELE Without operation.
in 15 minutes at one sitting only.
Will be seen in Bombay on—
Dates:—25th February to 8th March 1931.
CONSULTATION FEE RS. 5.
Address:—Hararwala Building, Golpitha, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
*Hankow Maru	4104	15 Mar.	31 Mar
*Tokiwa ,,	6972	19 Mar.	29 Mar.
*Tsushima,	6754	29 Mar.	2 April
Haruna ,,	10500	-- --	7 April
xKaga ,,	5860	30 Mar.	12 ,,
Katori ,,	10000	....	@21 ,,
*Genoa ,,	6785	15 April	28 April
*Tokushima Maru	5976	19 ,,	30 ,,

*Do not carry passengers.
xCalls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo.	Arrive Marseilles
Hakone Maru	10500	18 Mar.	4 April
Suwa ,,	11000	2 April	19 April

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Sama Maru	22000	1 April	7 April
Tenyo ,,	22000	14 April	21 April

*Subject to alteration without notice.

Besides the above, company operates Orient Seattle, South American (East and West Coast), Japan, Australia services.

Cheapest Round the World Tour Rates.

Full Particulars, please apply to:
Nippon Yusen Kaisha
Lloyds Bank Building,
270/272, Hornby Road.
Phone No. 20278.
Telegrams "YUSEN."

Western India

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
BATANIA

Fifth Valuation Out

Big BONUS per thousand per Annum.

Endowment Rs. 20 and Whole Life Rs. 237.

No other Company of the same age in India can show equal results.

For Agency and other particulars please apply
MANAGING DIRECTOR.

L for Little's bottle that contains a treasure

O for the Oriental origin of the thing

B for the Balm that brings grateful relief

This is the box that contains L O B

STOCKS AND SHARES.

MASTLY TRANSFER BUSINESS

No Fresh Business

Bombay, Mar. 26.

The share market was quiet but steady without any fresh business. Operaters are awaiting political developments and in view of holidays there is no desire to operate. There was fairly large transfer business to-day.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, Mar. 26.

Bombay Dyeing 706-14; 7; 6
Century 256; 53; 54; 53
Colaba 107; 6
Crescent 75-10
Fazul 396; 97; 191-14
Indore 366; 65
Madhowji 30 N.
Nagpur 376; 7
New Great 167; 66-14
Pearl 242; 43; 42
Simplex 70-10; 67
Swadeshi 290; 87; 88
Burma 455; 54; 55
Hydro 110-15; 10.10
Tram 119-6
Deff. 285
Ord. 24-14; 25-4; 24.10; 24-12
Bundi 15-6; 2
Indian 189; 88
Katni Ord. 171
Alcock 165; 63

MILLS.

Bombay, Mar. 26.

100 Ahm. Advance	304-6
50 Apollo	2-8-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	4-10
500 Bombay Cotton	130
250 Bombay Dyeing	706-4
250 Bradbury P.	160
250 Bradbury	130
100 Century	253-12
500 Central India P.	446-4
100 Central India	371-4
100 Colaba	106-4
100 Coorla	147-8
100 Crescent	75-10
250 Currim	75
250 David	110
250 Dawn	560
200 E. D. Sassoon	45
10 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-5-9
100 Elphinstone P	22
100 Elphinstone	6-8
250 Elphinstone	6-8
250 Fazudbhoy	391-14
100 Finlay	90
1000 Framji Petit	170
100 Gokak	128-2
1000 Hindustan	1,405
100 Indore Malwa	365
100 Jamshed Pref.	60
250 Jamshed	10
50 Kastoorchand	11-2
100 Khatau	103-12n
100 Kohinoor	146-14
250 Laxmi	1000
100 Madhowji	30
250 Madras United	275
1000 Maneckji Petit	45
100 Meyer Sassoon	
1000 Morarji	330
50 Mysore	115
200 New Great P.	215
200 Nsw Great	166-14
100 New City	61-4
250 Pabani	145
250 Pearl	242-8
100 Phoenix	305-0
10 Premier	1-10
100 Shapurji	6-0
1000 Sholapur	1655
250 Simplex	67-3
100 Swan	90
100 Swadeshi	288-12
250 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	24
500 Vishnu P.	577-8
500 Vishnu	1575
1000 Western	700

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	68-12
50-25 Central	14-6
£10-5 Eastern	73
500 Imperial	1067-8
500-125 Imperial Contr.	267-8
100-50 India	82-8
5 Union	3.3-6

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	15-2
70 Gwalior	67-8
250 Indian	188-12
100 Katni 2nd P.	103
100 Katni 2nd P.	103
40 Katni Df.	705
100 Katni	171-4
10 Punjab P	9-12
10 Punjab	9-4
100 Shahsbad K	155

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	8-0
15 Jupiter	7-1
15 New India	17-14
200-1000 Oriental	1632-8
10 Vulcan	6-0-6

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	119-6
1000 Andhra Val. P.	906-4
1000 Andhra Val.	902-8
50 Bom. Tram P.	64-3
50 Bombay Tram	119-6
100 Tata Hydro P.	107-8
100 Tata Hydro	110-10
100 Tata Power P.	1070
1000 Tata Power	460

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	765-0
100 Amritsar Patti	118-0
100 Central Province	83
100 Dho Baramati	91-8
100 Guzrat	58-8
90 Mandra Bhon	85-8
500 Tapti Valley	641-4

MINING.

10 Central India	0-12.0
10 Shivrajpur	15
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	116-4
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	45-8
30 Tata Steel D.	285
75 Tata Steel	12

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	163-12
250 Bom. Steam P.	202-8
250 Bom. Steam	181-14
250 Bom. Telephone	46 x d
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	3-0-0
125 Burma Old	455-10
50 Bom. Burma New	170-0
1001 Indian Bleaching	139-8
15 Scindia	7-7
8-1/2 p. c. Govt. Paper	62-15.6
5 p.c. 194-55 Tax Free	100-15

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Mar. 26.

Our market opened at Rs. 206/12 for Broach A-M. delivery to-day and immediately improved to Rs. 207 on scattered demand. At this level there was a steady flow of selling orders which later onassisted by Japanese selling depressed prices to Rs. 205/8. As soon as selling orders were executed some bull operators supported the market and prices rallied to 206.

Later on there was increased selling by offices for Broach J.-A. delivery and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M. 204/12.
Broach J.-A. 209/8.
Oomra May 180/12.
Oomra July 182/12.
Bengal May 160/8.
Bengal July 162/8.

—:o:—

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 26.

March	161.60+1.70
June	145.90—1.00
September	141.20—1.80

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, Mar. 26.

	To-day	Total
Bengal March	900	5400
Oomra March	11,100	23,300

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 26.

Bengal Superfine	170
Bengal Fine	165
Bengal F.G.	160
Sind-Punjab Fine	165
Sind-Punjab F.G.	160
Wardha-Hingt Fine	190
Nagpur Savner Fine	195
Yeotmay Fine	185
Arvi Fine	185
Amraoti Fine	180
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	180
Mulkapur Fine	175
Khandesh Fine	175
Muthia Fine	170
Muthia F.G.	165
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	190
Sailu F.G.G.S.	180
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	185
Burwah Sanavad Fine	185
Indore/Ujjain Fine	195
Broach Fine	215
Broach F.G.	210

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Mar. 26.

200 A. Damodar Shegaon	184
100 Breul & Co. Dhamangaon	184
61 P. R. Vakharia Nandgaon	176½
79 Do. Vambori	176½
100 Langli & Co. Shegaon	185
100 Volkart Bros. Vambori	177
97 Langli & Co. Shegaon	185
112 Toyomankwa Veraval	186
56 Do. Dharwa	183
24 Do. Gondal	176
48 Do. Vinchhiu	173
25 Birla Bros. Jalna	173
26 Kotak & Co. Jalna	179
55 Volkart Bros. Chalisgaon	172

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Mar. 26.

Bengal 161 May.
Broach 207 A/M.
Broach 2112 J/A.
Oomra 181 May.
Oomra 18 4July.

SPOT RATE.

Bombay, Mar. 26.

Bengal	178	174	170	166
Sind	176	172	168	164
Rajputana	177	173	169	165
Broach	217	214	210	
Oomra No. 3	189	185	181	
C. P. No. 1	203	199	195	
C. P. No. 2	195	191	187	

—:o:—

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Mar. 25.

Estimated Spot Sales 8,000 bales.
Sales for Export 200 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton 250 bales.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, Mar. 26.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold Ready	21	3	6
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	21	3	0
Mint Gold 2nd ,,	21	4	3
Silver Ready	44	15	0
Silver 1st Settlement	39	5	0
Silver 2nd ,,	44	8	0

Tone of Silver. America and China sold. Buyers holding off.

OBSTACLE TO INDIAN SHIPPING EXPANSION.

—:o:—

(Continued from Page 4).

for the Australian coasting trade apply to all British ships alike, but the nature of those conditions is such that they have the practical effect of automatically shutting out all except Australian-owned vessels from the Australian coasting trade."

RESULTING EFFECT.

In this connection it is interesting to note that in countries where coasting trade was restricted, the immediate effect had been the encouragement to the floatation of new shipping companies by their nationals. The other effect which is likely to follow is the lowering of freight through extinction of undue monopolies. The legislature which helps native shipping can, of course, take sufficient powers to prohibit profiteering by their own nationals by fixing maximum freight, etc. India has sufficient capital to work its own shipping industry, if only it can see its way clear of obstructions and impediments, as the recent successful floatation of Government loans even in this most depressed period has proved. State guarantees, of minimum dividends, maximum freight rates, efficient supervision and proper amendment of the law applying to joint stock companies, plus similar other measures are bound to bring a demand for investment in our shipping companies, not to speak of the patriotic factor involved in the idea of the spread and growth of our Indian Mercantile Marine.

THE NEXT IMPORTANT STEP.

The next step will, of course, be to see how oversea trade could be covered by our own ships. Here also, besides protective legislation, our Indian Federal Government will have to consider the establishment of a scheme of a state insurance for our ships and shipping. If we could offer the foreigner the bait of cheap insurance, besides a fairly reasonable freight, he is sure to give our ships the cargo which frequently they do not get in foreign ports on their way back to India. In case of a rate war against our oversea trade, the Dominion of India, with sufficient powers, will be able to effectively place obstacles and restrictions on cargo brought through ships of such offending foreign or outside companies. The very fact that India was in a position to enforce this right would prove a sufficient preventive against such a contingency. All that is vitally necessary is to preserve and maintain this right under our new constitution without which "Dominion Status" or "Commonwealth of the Federated States of India" will be a misnomer, a mere shadow, and not the substance which every Indian desires.

—:o:—

LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from Page 4).

change from the attitude previously adopted was contemplated or intended. But through all this farrago of explanations and counter explanations, which makes one seriously apprehensive of the use and abuse to which the English language lends itself, it is not difficult to perceive that Mr. Churchill has scored a victory by compelling the Government to abandon the idea of a Conference in India. It amounts to capitulation by the Government on a matter of considerable importance from the Indian view point. For a Conference in India has its own advantages for Indians, as a Conference in London has its disadvantages for them. But it is agreed that the Indian question will not be made a party question and there lies the strength of the diehards in the Conservative party. In spite of all the clumsy attempts to make out to the contrary, there is no doubt that not only the Conservative party, but also the Government have yielded to the diehards.

FREE TRADERS' CHANGED OUTLOOK.

The present position of national finances in this country and the necessity to get over a huge deficit expected in the Budget seems to have influenced two notable Free Traders to declare themselves in favour of a revenue tariff. In the beginning of the month Sir John Simon in a speech at Manchester asked his countrymen "to ponder on the fiscal methods" the country "may be bound to adopt" if the serious financial gap expected in the Budget this year and more serious one next year, is to be bridged, and he warned that 'no attachment to economic orthodoxy, no repetition of abstract formulas" can save the country from that necessity. This was followed by no less distinguished economist and Free Trader than Mr. J. M. Keynes who writing in the New Statesman and Nation declared himself definitely in favour of "tariff for revenue."

The seriousness of the National Finances has led these two stalwart Free Traders to favour proposals which they would, under other circumstances no doubt, regard as evasions, if not violations, of Free Trade dogmas. With complications arising, the solution of the present economic trouble seems to be farther away. The Soviet "five year plan" contrary to previous expectations shows indications of materialising successfully. It is now realised that although the plan has been in operation only for half the period given to it, the estimates have actually been surpassed and the rapid industrialisation of Russia constitutes a serious threat to the trade of the capitalist countries of Europe. We therefore find attempts being made to counteract such a possibility. Concerted action against Russia by the principal European countries is even suggested. Mons. Briand speaking at the Wheat Conference held in Paris last month, where Russia, although a large wheat producing country was not invited, asked the representatives to mix a little politics with their economics. Germany, France and Belgium have already adopted measures against what is called Soviet dumping, and propaganda in this country headed by men like Churchill is already in full swing against Russian products entering the country. Thus Russian competition threatens to prove another complication of a very serious nature.

POTENCY OF INDIAN BOYCOTT

With regard to Indian markets, although the boycott of British goods has lifted, there is a lurking fear that it may be revived any day. It is now openly admitted in responsible circles that the boycott constituted the most powerful weapon of the Congress party. The relief which its abandonement brought reflected upon the tone of the markets generally, and a more cheerful feeling prevailed. In the meantime, the Egyptian nationalist party realising the force of the Indian boycott have decided to adopt similar methods for redressing their political grievances.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain have issued copies of correspondence that passed between the Chamber and the High Commissioner for India over the question of a Laissez Passer for Mr. Erulkar, when nominated as the Indian Employers' representative, he proceeded to Geneva to attend the 51st Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office. It appears that usually all those deputed to International gatherings are provided by their respective Governments with such Laissez Passer. This is a diplomatic document, the holder of which is usually saved the harassment of having his luggage examined for customs purposes. Mr. Erulkar applied to the High Commissioner's Officer for this facility, but was told that they could not do anything in the matter. He then applied to the Ministry of Labour, and obtained one. But as the Indian High Commissioner's Office did not extend the necessary assistance, the Ministry of Labour got the High Commissioner for South Africa to step in, obviously because Mr. Erulkar was substituted by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce in the place of the original member, Mr. Gemmill of South Africa. The High Commissioner for South Africa, without any hesitation whatsoever, complied with the formality, and the Laissez Passer was issued to Mr. Erulkar describing him as a representative of South Africa. The very pertinent enquiry which the Chamber made in their letter to the Indian High Commission was, how was it that the Indian High Commissioner could not do for an Indian representative what the High Commissioner for South Africa did for him?

RUDE REPLY.

The reply is almost offensive, adding insult to injury, which would appear to belittle, if not discredit the nomination made by the Federation. It is indeed to be regretted that the High Commissioner's Office should have thought proper to adopt such a tone and attitude in a matter in which they should have readily offered assistance. The hauteur with which it is admitted that the High Commissioner and his officers avail themselves of such Laissez Passer for which arrangements are made by the Office, at the same time not offering to place the same facility at the disposal of non-official representatives, is indeed deplorable, and cannot inspire the cordial relations that should exist between the Indian High Commissioner and the representative of Indian commercial community in Great Britain.

Capt. Petavel On Parsi Education.

Under the joint auspices of the Stri Zarthosti Mandal and the Parsee Federal Council Capt. J. W. Petavel R. E., one of the greatest authorities on Education in India, will deliver a Lecture on "Education—Parsee Community's Vital Problem", at the Blavatsky Lodge (Theosophical Society) near French Bridge Chaupati at 6 p.m. (S.T.) on Wednesday the 1st day of April 1931. Mr. Framji Faramji Wadia, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law will preside. Front rows will be reserved for ladies.

AMENDMENT TO FINANCE BILL

—:o:—

G. Schuster's Reply

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March 25.

Sir George Schuster replying to the amendment of Sir Cowasji Jehangir to the Finance Bill said: "I find our main difficulty is to distinguish what we can regard as true voice of public opinion speaking to us through the representatives of the public. I have tried to distinguish what I may call true voice in the interest of the tax-payer in general and of those who are hard hit in respect of their own pocket." The Finance Member added, Sir Hari Singh Gour's criticism was not justified, as a crore of rupees saving had already been made. That was substantial effort to fulfil last year's promise. At the same time he recognised that lower classes deserved consideration, but so far as Sir Cowasji's proposal went, he said: "You have already voted ten crores of taxation which will fall very largely on the poorest classes. I venture to think that very unfortunate and regrettable impression will be created outside this country and abroad if representatives of democratic parties having passed ten crores of taxation on articles which daily affect the poorest class come in and cut down super tax and income-tax. (Government Benches applause). We have been charged with inadequate efforts to retrench but we have done everything we could, having regard to proper interests of the country. Nevertheless listening to debates and appreciating real public feeling behind them, I came to the conclusion that there were behind these criticisms views to which we could not remain entirely deaf and we worked out to see how far we could go in meeting those views."

SLOWING DOWN PROGRAMME OF EQUIPMENT.

He announced that in disregard to Commander-in-Chief's advice Government had decided to slow down the programme of equipment involving a saving of sixty lakhs in Army Expenditure bringing down Army Charges to 51 crores 90 lakhs. They would get further economies of ten lakhs over the expenditure on census and some desirable proposals for improvement in economic statistics. These combined with budgeted surplus came to just over a crore. "That represents practically the limit of what is immediately possible. The Hon'ble Members say, we want immediate retrenchment. That cannot be guided by what is desirable but what is possible. In that sense if I look to economics question omission of nineteen lakhs provision over civil aviation is possible economy. Then we may get small revenue over Wheat Bill and also 25 lakhs. If the House agrees to pass the bill for income-tax on foreign investment with effect from 1st April this year. Salt Additional Duty is not to be used for central revenues. Imposition of additional tax on motor spirit is another possibility though that would not be desirable. That represents maximum which I can do and I have nothing up my sleeves. The only way to face the situation is honestly to try to meet it. Do not force Government to take unsound financial course and do not allow the impression to get abroad that the popular Assembly at Delhi which is willing to impose taxation on necessary supplies of people is unwilling to tax super-tax and income-tax." (Applause).

SIR C. JEHANGIR'S AMENDMENT CARRIED.

The President divided up Sir Cowasji Jehangir's proposals regarding the income-tax and super-tax. His amendment for reduction in income-tax was first put and carried by 62 votes to 48 while his amendment for reduction in super tax was negatived by 62 votes to 34.

The clause relating to Income-Tax as amended was passed and the House adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSN.

Bombay, Mar. 26.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 34/2 Highest Rs. 34/5 Lowest Rs. 33/14 Closing Rs. 33/15

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 33/12 Lowest Rs. 33/7/6 Closing Rs. 33/9

GRAIN AND SEED MERCHANTS' PROTEST

—:o:—

The following telegram has been addressed jointly to the Finance Member, Government of India, New Delhi by the Presidents of the Grain Merchants' Association and Seeds Traders Association:—

"Committees Grain Merchants' Association and Seeds Traders' Association strongly support proposal of imposition of Import Duty in the Wheat Bill introduced in the Assembly but takes exception to exemption from duty of Import against existing contracts as the same is likely to nullify the object aimed at."

HUNGER-STRIKE BEFORE FOREIGN-CLOTH SHOP.

—:o:—

Merchant's Defection

(From A Correspondent.)

PALANPUR, Mar. 26.

One of the cloth merchants named Rawchand Mangalji who had signed the agreement to get the foreign cloth sealed after full discussion with Mr. Manilal Kothari and workers of the Jawahir Mandal having refused to do so twelve picketers including four ladies and other prominent people have gone on hunger strike. Mass meetings are being organised in the town. People and other merchants are in sympathy with the picketers. Both the sides are firm at the time of wiring.

Yeotmal's Condemnation

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

YEOTMAL, Mar. 26.

In a largely attended public meeting convened by the District Congress Committee, with Mr. Damle, pleader, in the chair, a rsolution was passed expressing deep sorrow at the execution of Sardar Bhagat Singh and his associates.

Hartal And Arrests In Ratnagiri

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.

RATNABIRI, Mar. 26.

The sad news of the execution of Bhagat Singh and comrades was received with great dismay in Ratnagiri. The City Magistrate promulgated an order under section 144 I. P. C., banning all meetings and processions. All the Marathi and English schools were closed, except the Government High School. About 500 boys gathered in "Swathanthrya Laxmi Chowk" and saluted the National Flag. Four young boys were arrested but released later on.

Cholera has broken out in some parts of Ratnagiri. It is learnt that 19 deaths have occurred so far.

COMPLETE HARTAL AT BELGAUM.

—:o:—

BELGAUM, March 25.

News of the execution of Bhagat Singh and others reached here yesterday and a complete hartal was observed to-day. In the evening a big procession was taken out and a mammoth meeting was held at which a resolution was passed expressing strong protest against the action of Government in hanging them despite popular demand for mercy.

Bhagat Singh Day At Kelva Mahim

(From A Correspondent.)

KELVA MAHIM, Mar. 25.

A meeting was held under the presidentship of Dr. Vaidya, in the compound of Nana Patil to observe the Bhagatsing, Rajguru and Sukhdev Day. In the meeting speeches were dilivered by Messrs. Kunte, Pandit, Nana Patil. A complete Hartal was observed.

Hartal And Procession In Dharwar.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent)

DHARWAR, Mar. 26.

News of the execution of Bhagat Singh and comrades reached here Tuesday evening. The whole city was plunged in sorrow. Yesterday a hartal was observed. At 4-30 a bareheaded procession of youths paraded the whole city with cries of Bhagat Singh zindabad etc. At 6-30 a public meeting was held Kristarao Mudavelu presiding. A resolution was passed all standing expressing great sorrow at the execution and asking the people to attain full independence by carrying out the Congress programme.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

—:o:—

Civil Appointments.

Mr. C. W. E. U'ren to officiate temporarily as District Superintendent of Police, Broach, from the date he takes over charge from Mr. B. A. Dubois till relieved by Mr. R. C. Rodger.

Mr. Dhirajlal Rangildas Treasurer, to officiate as Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Legal Department Legislation), during the absence on deputation of Rao Saheb V. H. Vachhrajani, from 6th April 1931.

Mr. R. E. Gibson has been allowed by the High Commissioner for India an extension of leave on half average pay for seven days.

Dr. N. M. Chavan, has been granted by the High Commissioner for India extension of leave on half average pay for six months with effect from the 12th March 1931.

New Delhi.—The non-official members of the Indian Central Legislature gave a garden party on Wednesday afternoon in Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin. There were over 500 guests present at Pratina Qulla (Old Prithwi Raj Fort) where the function was held.—A.P.

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BOMBAY FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1931.

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Lancashire Lets The Cat Out Of The Bag.

—:o:—

DEVASTATING RESULTS OF BOYCOTT.

British Interests Perturbed Over "Re-export" Scheme.

EARL WINTERTON'S BAIT TO CONSTITUTIONALISTS.

LONDON, March 25.

In the House of Commons in replying to a question on the subject of formation in India of a company to re-export from India stocks of foreign cloth Mr. Benn said that there appeared to be nothing in Irwin-Gandhi Agreement precluding such a step. He informed the House that the scheme applied to all foreign cloth.

RE-EXPORTATION SCHEME.

The question of boycott of British cotton-goods in India was raised by Rt. Hon. the Hacking on the second reading of the Consolidated Fund Bill.

Mr. Hacking declared that Lancashire had hitherto suffered terrible loss silently, firstly it did not desire to advertise the success of the boycott so as to add to the fuel of the agitators' fire, and secondly, it did not desire to increase the difficulties of the Round Table Conference, Mr. Wedgwood Benn and the Viceroy in arriving at the Agreement. This had now been reached and Lancashire members felt that they must come into the open, because the position could hardly be worse than at present.

LANCASHIRE'S PROTEST.

Mr. Hacking declared that the spirit of the Agreement with Gandhiji was not being carried out. He pointed out that the boycott was not directed against Japan which was the main competitor to Indian mills. He, therefore, suspected that the political element in boycott had not disappeared. Mr. Hacking contended that boycott, even if it was only economic, was not designed to improve the conditions of the whole of India, but of the comparatively small number of Indian millowners. He said the position in Lancashire had not improved. They were unable to wait indefinitely, but they demanded immediate action in order that Lancashire might again have the opportunity of carrying on fair and legitimate trade. Mr. Hacking described the proposed re-exportation of foreign cloth as a flagrant breach of the Delhi Agreement. He said Indian import duties were no longer designed for revenue, but were aimed chiefly at damaging British trade.

PRESSURE WILL NOT DO.

Major Graham Pole stressed the need for dispelling Indo-British distrust and said that Irwin-Gandhi Agreement was a great step in that direction. Major Graham Pole drew the attention to the grievance felt in India regarding the past subordination of India's interests to Britain's commercial interests. He hoped that India would soon buy considerable quantities of cotton goods. But this would not be facilitated by the suggestion that the Secretary of State should exert pressure to get special terms for Britain.

Lord Stanley said that industrial boycott was infinitely worse than the political, for it had practically legal sanction. Lancashire realised that contented India would be a far better market than discontented India and only wanted fairplay.

Commander Kenworthy dwelt on the necessity of convincing Indians that the British did not aim at exploitation for the benefit of Lancashire and Yorkshire, but wanted to do perfectly legitimate trade. He suggested the putting of the British case to Indian masses and increased use of Indian States seaports.

FAIR PLAY ON BOTH SIDES

Sir Herbert Samuel said his information from Lancashire did not confirm the view recently expressed by Mr. Benn, that the situation had improved. He said that the reduction of Japans trade was almost insignificant, compared with the loss of nine-tenths in British trade of Lancashire. He maintained that there was no justification for discriminating boycott which allowed the entrance of Japanese cloth to detriment of Indian, but did not permit of the entry of British cloth. In similar circumstances, the British must recognise that Indian constitutional issues could not be decided in obedience to commercial interests of Britain. They might also suggest to Indian fellow subjects that the Indian National movement ought to be directed in accordance with sectional commercial interests of India. **He trusted that Indian people and Legislature would put aside methods of pressure which had been adopted in order to secure the settlement of the Constitutional issue and that methods of coercion would be abandoned by both sides.**

Sir N. S. Sandeman stressed the gravity of Lancashire's position and urged Lancashire members to confer and see what could be done. He asked if Mr. Benn had tried to prevent the imposition of extra duties.

Mr. Tout emphasised the gravity of the position from the view-point of the operatives.

Mr. Hammersley contended that the situation would not have become so acute, if there had been competent administration in Britain.

A BIT OF PLAIN-SPEAKING.

Mr. Sandham (who followed Mr. Hammersley) said that the **difficulties of the cotton industry were not wholly attributable to Indian boycott. It was futile to criticise Indian millowners for making huge profits, when the British millowners in the past had amassed great wealth.** He urged the imperative need for the reorganisation of cotton industry.

MEANING OF THE AGREEMENT

Mr. Wedgwood Benn declared that three weeks were not sufficient to apparise the effects of the settlement. He said that most of the statements made and figures quoted were irrelevent, since they referred to last year, when obviously, there had been a decline of trade, but they were now dealing with the situation after the settlement. **As far as he was aware, the clause of the Agreement relating to boycott was being implemented, but it would be a great mistake to represent the Agreement as made with some commercial aim. It was a political settlement dealing with a political situation, with economic corollary. Mr. Benn thought that when the Central Indian commercial policy passed to a Minister responsible to the Indian Assembly, the air would be cleared and British traders would be in as much better position. It was not the case that the Settlement had legalised something which was previously illegal.**

Mr. Benn emphasised the difference between political and economic boycott and said that the former was anti-British but the latter was merely discrimination in the interests of Indian industries. Mr. Benn added that it **must be stated quite plainly that it was impossible for him or for any future Secretary of State to attempt in any way to hinder the operation of the Tariff Autonomy Convention, which had been accepted by all parties.**

Mr. Benn concluded that he felt it was impossible yet to give the effects of the Agreement, but believed that those who had entered into it desired honourably to discharge their obligations. It had restored civil quiet in India, and under it, both Indian industry and Indian trade would flourish. He earnestly hope that it would be widely accepted in India and would remain in operation to the benefit of both the countries.

EARL WINTERTON'S BAIT.

Mr. Bracken asked whether Mr. Benn proposed to stop organised dumping contemplated in the Agreement between Gandhiji and the Bombay millowners.

Mr. Benn pointed out that methods of persuasion only would be used and dealers would be free to join or not to join the scheme as they desired.

LOSS IN BOTH WAYS.

Earl Winterton said that Mr. Benn had done very little to allay the Conservatifes' serious apprehensions and regretted that neither Mr. Benn nor the Government of India had made clear that they would not countenance the idea that it was legitimate for anybody to keep out British goods by aggressive and unfair methods. Earl Winterton declared that the proposed re-exportation of cotton goods would be almost as complete a loss to Lancashire, as if goods were never sold, for they would displace other British goods in the markets to which they were exported.

Pressing for information regarding the effects of the Agreement Earl Winterton expressed the opinion that it was astonishing that information with regard to the picketing and boycotting position was not available after three weeks.

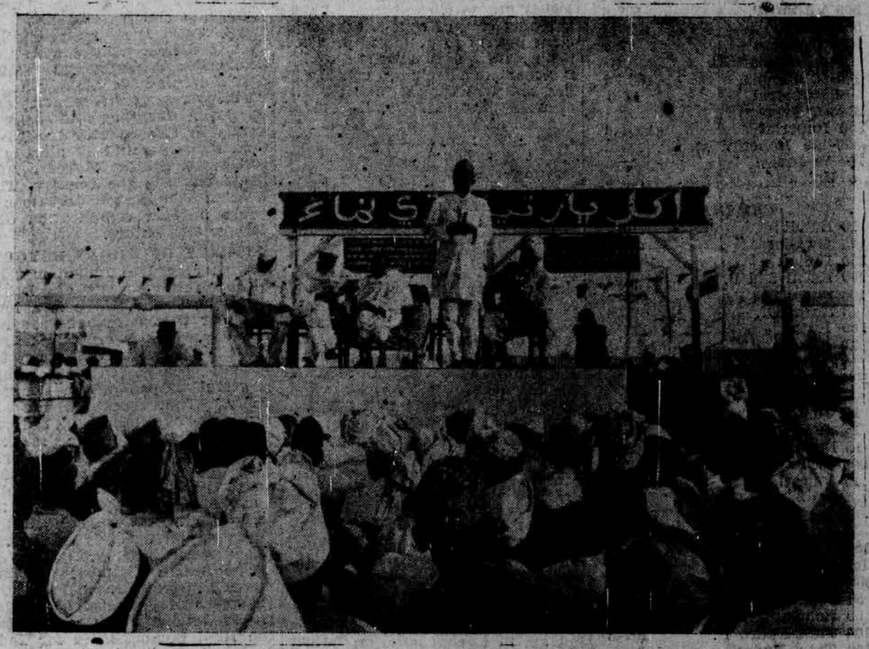
Mr. Benn intervened and said that it was impossible to give information at present. The Agreement was being implemented. He would be glad to receive contrary information, if Winterton had it.

Earl Winterton said he was not suggesting that the Agreement would not be carried out, but Lancashire was concerned about the position regarding picketing and boycotting. Earl Winterton thought that a further debate would be necessary to obtain information.

Earl Winterton said that the atmosphere of goodwill had been created by the Round Table Conference but many Indians did not realise that Britain would be far more likely to authorise considerable changes in Indian constitution, if Indians showed goodwill towards Britain, in the next few critical months. He was unable to imagine anything less calculated to produce goodwill than the calamities proposals to take away British goods from India and therefore cause more unemployment in Lancashire. **India should realise that if the British People thought that India was going to hamper legitimate and fair British trade, they would never allow the next change in Indian Constitution.**

The subject lapsed.

KHADI EXHIBITION OPENS.



—"G. S. A."

The Khadi Exhibition at Harchandrai Nagar was opened by Sjt. S. C. Das Gupta. The picture shows Jamshed N. R. Mehta addressing the audience.

OFF TO KARACHI

"Chronicle" Exclusive.

(Left) Mrs. Dzbwad (Norwigean) and Mrs. Ellen Homp (Danish) two sympathisers of the Congress movement. Mahatma Gandhi gave them an interview in Bombay. They have left for Karachi for the Congress.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

Hartal In Honour Of Lahore Martyrs.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, March 24.

Poona received the news of execution of Bhagat Singh and Comrades in the afternoon to-day. There is a considerable excitement in the city. The Congress volunteers broadcasted news throughout the city and the Cantonment on the cycles. A complete hartal is observed in the city as a protest against the execution of Bhagat Singh and Comrades. The Poona Cantonment observed a partial hartal in sympathy of Bhagat Singh and others.

POLITICAL PRISONERS' DAY.

As announced, the Political Prisoners' Day was observed in Poona on 22nd March 1931.

In the evening at 4-30 p.m. a procession attended by about 10,000 to 12,000 people started from the Shivajee Mandir and passed through the principal streets. Children, ladie's, young and old all took part in it. Similarly a procession in the Cantonment was formed which included many ladies went through the main streets of the Cantonment and met the city procession at Budhwar Chowk. The procession ended before the Shanwarwada, where a big public meeting was held. The meeting and the procession was arranged in sympathy of the prisoners from Sholapur, Chirner, Bidarsi and other places who are not released as yet. The mass meeting was presided by Mr. Tulpule, ex-President from Poona City Municipality.

Mr. Dev moved the following resolutions:—

(a) This meeting protests against the delay made by the Government in not releasing the prisoner's from Sholapur who are sentenced under Martial Law and other political prisoners from other places inspite of Gandhi-Irwin settlement and further fears that calm atmosphere cannot be produced, if Government fail in fulfilling the truce terms.

(b) Also those prisoners should be released who were charged for violence by the Government though they were non-violent in reality.

The resolutions were seconded by Mrc. Laxmibai Thuse and supported by Mr. Gadgil.

At night the same day another meeting was held at 9-30 p.m. near Kamatipura under the presidentship of Mr. Waghire. The meeting was well attended.

Mr. Dev explained the truce term to the audience, asked them to use Swadeshi and thus strengthen the hands of Mahatma. He warned the Government in not carrying out the Gandhi-Irwin settlement in spirit and thus creating suspicion in the mind of the public.

CONCERT IN AID OF SWADESHI.

"Nutan Sangit Vidyalaya" staged a benefit performance of "Tratika" in the Kirlosker Theatre on Sunday. Anna Saheb Bhopatkar presided at the function. The money collected by the sale of tickets were given for the propoganda work in favour of Swadeshi which is carried on by the Sambhaji Volunteers' Corps. Mrs. Hirabai Barodekar's songs were much appreciated.

AID TO POOR PARSI CHILDREN.

"Good Turn League" staged the drama named "Half Crack" before the full House in the Empire Cinema on Saturday being the Parsi New Year Day. Khan Bhadur Dustoor, the High Priest of Parsi was the chief guest. During the period of 5 years, the League was able to collect Rs. 50,000 nearly, for the welfare of the Parsi community. The money are utilised in providing houses for the poor and giving education to the poor children.

MILITARY HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

The first match in the Military Hockey was played on the Poona Gymkhana bttween Royal Sappers and Miners and the 6th Company Indian Hospital Corps. The game was a very fast one and good standard of Hockey was exhibited. Till time produced no goal and after the half time Sappers made a good dash and succeeded in scoring a goal. Hospital now tried to equalise but the tactful game played by the Sappers put them down from scoring. Thus the Hospital team was defeated by a goal.

Speeding Up England-India Air-Mail Service.

—:o:—

LONDON, Mar. 25.

The Imperial Airways have arranged to speed up the England-India and new Central African Airmail services. The present route will be changed from 16th May when the air-liner carrying combined airmails will leave London on Saturdays for Basle where passengers and mails will be transferred to a new night train bound for Genoa, and from there are due to reach Alexandria via Athens at 2-30 in the afternoon G. M. T., 55 hours after leaving London.

The Indian airmail to Delhi will be speeded up by partial nightflying, and is due at Karachi 122 hours 35 minutes after leaving London. The African mail will reach Kenya a few hours over six days. The incoming airmails beginning from 18th May will leave Delhi on Monday and Mwanza on Sunday, join at Cairo and reach London following Sunday. —Reuter.

AUSTRO-GERMAN ECONOMIC UNION.

—:o:—

"Within Meaning Of Geneva Protocol."

LONDON, March 25.

Berlin.—Replying to the representations of the British Ambassador Hon. Bruening declared that the agreement was within the meaning of Geneva Protocol and there were no reasons why the League of Nations should discuss the matter. The Austrian and German Governments had no reason to fear examination of the Legal aspects of the agreement, but the German Government did not consider that an examination from the political point of view was admissible as the agreement was purely economic. Hon. Bruening stated that negotiations for the agreement would take some months to conclude owing to technical details to be settled.

AUSTRIAN VIEWPOINT.

Vienna.—Mr. Schober replying to representations of the British Ambassador, declared the Austrian Government considers that the agreement falls entirely within the framework of the Geneva Protocol of 1922. Therefore, it does not object to the signatories to the Protocol examining the legal side of the agreement, but in view of its economic character there could be no examination from the political standpoint.—Reuter.

FEDERAL STRUCTURE COMMITTEE.

QUESTION ABOUT WOMEN'S REPRESENTATION.

LONDON, March 25.

In the House of Commons replying to Miss Rathbone's question concerning representation of women on the Federal Structure Committee, Mr. Benn pointed out that he had informed the House on 23rd March that he was consulting the Governor-General on the composition of the reconstituted Committee. Mr. Benn also informed Miss Rathbone that as far as he was aware the Government of India did not intend to suspend operation of the Child Marriage Act.—Reuter.

SIMON STILL AT IT!!

Opposed To Any Commitment.

—:o:—

THE LIBERAL GULF WIDENS

LONDON, Mar. 26

Dissensions in the Liberal Party ranks have been carried a step further in a letter of Sir John Simon in which he says the proceedings cabled this morning have brought the matters to a head. It is useless to ignore these subdivisions. He is one of the 17 who favoured the retaining of unfettered independence and opposed any commitment to supppt the present Government. Sir J. Simon quotes the declaration of Mr. Lloyd George made a year ago, pointing out the danger of letting Government believe that the Liberals would never vote against them on a critical issue.—Reuter.

AJMER MOURNS LAHORE PATRIOTS.

—:o:—

Nationalist Muslim Party Organised.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AJMER, Mar. 26.

A mammoth condolence meeting of the citizens of Ajmer was held under the presidentship of Gazi Muhiyuddin on 20th March at Naya Bazaar in honour of Sardar Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdeo. Messrs. Jamaluddin Makhmoor Amolakchand Surana, Pandit Arjunlal Sethi and Sayeed Razami were the prominent speakers, all of whom dwelt at length on the sacrifices of the three heroes. In the morning a big procession was organised by Pandit Arjunlal Sethi and his party. Hindu and Muslim shops were closed as a protest against the executions. The Muslim leaders of Ajmer are organising a Muslim Nationalist Party to fight against the reactionary forces among Muslims and to give a right lead to their backward community. Messrs. Makhmoor and Sayeed Razami have offered their services for this noble cause.

Black Flag Procession At Bangalore.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent)

BANGALORE, Mar. 26.

The local Congress workers and public assembled last evening in Dhai river-bed at Kodavasal under the presidency of Vidyabushana Sanjivi Rao, Vice-President Bangalore Congress Committee and expressed heartfelt sorrow and deep resentment at the execution of Lahore prisoners and recorded sympathy with their bereaved families. Messrs. Aravamudhan and others spoke feelingly on the occasion. A black flag procession went through the crowded parts of Kodavasal and surrounding villages led by Ratnavelu and Thangavelupilly. In concluding the proceedings Sjt. Sanjivi Rao urged the workers to make Kodavasal a Congress centre and arrange a flag salutation ceremony on Sundays.

LAHORE EXECUTIONS.

HARTAL AND PROCESSION IN KHANDWA.

(From A Correspondent.)

KHANDWA, March 26.

Khandwa received the news of the execution of Bhagatsingh and comrades with great consternation on 25th morning. The Youth League arranged a funeral procession and a hartal was observed. A silent procession paraded the city in the evening. A mass meeting was held under the Presidentship of Pandit Makhanlal Chaturvedi, Editor of the "Karmaveer". Messrs. Haridayal Singh and Chavhan Biharilal Dadhi paid hearty tributes to the martyrs.

—:o:—

Berlin—The Reichstag by 275 votes to 64 adopted the budget. Communist motions to strike out fourth instalment for construction of a pocket battleship "A" and the first instalment for construction of pocket battleships were rejected

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